THE WATERBURY WATCH.
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,372—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 30, 1888.

JULY 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

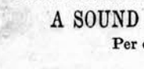
	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st July.
▸ L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. K. Edwards	7th Aug.
	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,
c. L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown	11th ,,
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4126	803	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Rassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE fine s. s. "SULTAN," 2,735 tons, Capt. R. COLLIN, sails as above on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1888, positively. Has excellent accommodation for Cabin passengers.—Apply
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 18th July, 1888. Owners.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY of "DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
CAPTAIN K. MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th July, 1888.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET,
A SOUND HIGH-CLASS CLARET.
Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 12.
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S SEIDLITZ POWDER.
For making the Celebrated Mineral Water of the Seidlitz Springs, in an Effervescent form.
WE can RECOMMEND this as superior in its cooling and purifying effects to any other preparation sold under the same name, and as approaching nearer to the renowned Natural Water for which the above Spring is so celebrated.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1888.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.
C. H. B. FORBES AND Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 20th July, 1888.
N.B.—The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd July to 12th August, 1888, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP COPPER.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (sunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August next, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 50 tons of scrap copper, in loose pieces, now lying in the Branch Stores, Locos. Department, Parel, where it can be viewed on application.
Offers to state the rate per ton weighed and delivered on the spot.
Cash before delivery.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.
Purchasers whose Tenders may be accepted must pay for and take delivery of the metal within fourteen days from notification by the agent of acceptance of their Tender, otherwise the amount of security deposited will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th July, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, at noon.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 5th August, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at noon.
FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY
CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.
THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every WEDNESDAY, at noon and Marmagao every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.
Bombay to Marmagao ..1st class... ..... Rs. 20
Do. ..2nd class ..... ,, 10
Do. ..Deck, without diet ,, 5
Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 2 PRIZE WORD COMPETITION, BANGALORE.
TEN (10) PRIZES.
PAPER SHOWING the sentence to be worked upon, details of Prizes, amount of Competition Fee, date of closing, with full rules and conditions of the competition. Price Eight (8) Annas by Postal Money Order only. No stamps of any kind received. Please address.
MISS E. S. HAMILTON,
Manager.
N. B.—No. 1 Jubilee P. W. Competition was first advertised on 20th April, 1887, and prizes paid on 21st July following.

GAMES! GAMES!!
TREACHER'S SETS.
All Requisites packed in a neat strong box.
BOY'S CRICKET KIT.....Rs. 10 8
BADMINTON ..... ,, 27 0
LAWN-TENNIS ..... ,, 49 0
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PUMILIO PINE TREE SOAP.
THIS Soap will be found most refreshing and agreeable.
Per box, 12 As.; per dozen boxes, Rs. 8.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.

TONIC ORANGE WINE.
MADE from the best Seville oranges. Guaranteed absolutely pure.
The Medical Profession recommend this Wine as being both wholesome and strengthening in cases of Loss of Appetite, Chronic Dyspepsia, and Neuralgia.
Per Dozen, Rs. 16.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
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THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.
THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness, allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.
Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S SEEDS.

	Each. Rs. as.
FLOWER SEEDS, cage containing 16 packets,	4 8
Flower Seeds, case containing 20 packets,	6 8
Vegetable Seeds, case containing 24 packets,	4 8
Do. do. do. 40 packets,	8 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOW READY! NEW EDITION!
In accordance with Army Orders, April, 1888,
A SUMMARY
OF THE
DRILL AND WORKING
OF
THE THREE ARMS
BY
COL. H. J. HALLOWES,
Assist. Adjutant-General, Mhow District.
Price, Re. 1; post free, Rs. 1-1-0
THACKER AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA (*Registered.*) BOUQUET.
Exceptionally sweet and delicate in fragrance and very lasting in use.
Per bottle, Rs. 2; per case of two bottles, Rs. 3-8.
KEMP & Co, Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND Co's HONEYCOMB SPONGES,
FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.
COMBINE the desired and various desiderata of strength, fineness, and cheapness, and are much appreciated by all who have tried them.
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.
THIS WINE so popular in Australia is fast gaining the Esteem of the Public in India.
It is full bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses very great Vinous flavour.
Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 15.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MENTHOL PLASTER.
THE most wonderful PLASTER made for relieving Pain and giving Instant Relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Headache, and Nerve disorders.
Per Plaster, in Air-tight Tin, 12 As.
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
List of a few of the useful articles suitable as
PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN,
which they always keep in stock.
STERLING SILVER GOODS, HALL MARKED.

CIGAR CASES—
Plain for Monogram, &c., or Richly Engraved and Chased, complete in cases.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 125.
Ditto with Match Boxes.
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 150.
Ditto with Cigarette Case and Match Box. All en suite.
From Rs. 150 to Rs. 222-8.

CIGARETTE CASES—
The latest Novelties, Plain or Richly Engraved and Chased, opening at top, or book form, complete in cases.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 75.
Ditto with Match Box.
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 90.

SPIRIT FLASKS—
Plain or Engraved, fitted with Bayonet Catch. In case complete.
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

SNUFF BOXES—
Richly Engraved and Chased, Gilt inside, very Massive. Complete in cases.
From Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

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In Fancy, Engraved, and other Patterns. Can be attached to Watch Chain, or carried in Pocket.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RELIABLE WATERPROOF MONSOON "88." PURE INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING,
IMPROVED SEAMS AND PROOFING.
LADIES' and GENT'S in great Variety.
H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COAT. From Rs. 15.
12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD, BOMBAY

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
London Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.
Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.
Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA,
A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE,
A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.
EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE,
Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.
UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE,
A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.
THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.
SELECT DRESS-MATERIALS,
COMBINE STYLE, QUALITY, AND GOOD TASTE WITH ECONOMY.
LADIES UP-COUNTRY by writing for PATERNS (Post Free), will find the DIFFICULTY OF CHOOSING NEW DRESSES for the SEASON, not only Reduced to a Minimum, but rendered both PLEASANT and PROFITABLE.
The advantage Southwell and Austin, Limited, offer over other Firms are: they devote themselves EXCLUSIVELY to LADIES' REQUIREMENTS, and are able to GUARANTEE an accurate fit without the necessity of a PERSONAL INTERVIEW, and also are pleased to make suggestions for the guidance of Customers in selection of Style, etc.
Patterns, Estimates, Sketches, and Self-Measurement Forms Post Free.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES,' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.
East Street, POONA. Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON
WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs. 21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,, 24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,, 30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,, 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,, 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,, 36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,, 33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,, 36
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Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,, 54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,, 54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,, 54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,, 42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS,

WEAVING BRANCH.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "Basel Mission" *hand-made* Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., we beg to state that the *Genuine* "Mission" Cloths can be had retail from Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Limited, and Wholesale from ourselves.

TABLE LINEN TOWELS,

SIDE SLIPS, SHIKAR CLOTHS, &c.

TABLE CLOTHS

MADE BY THE "BASEL MISSION."

DAMASK PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½	3	4	7 ft. by 10	8	0	
5½ ft. by 7½	4	6	7 ft. by 12	9	8	
6 ft. by 6	4	0	7½ ft. by 7½	6	8	
6 ft. by 8	5	6	7½ ft. by 10	8	4	
6½ ft. by 6½	4	14	7½ ft. by 12	10	8	
6½ ft. by 9	6	12	7½ ft. by 18	15	4	
7 ft. by 7	5	8	8½ ft. by 8½	7	4	
7 ft. by 9	7	0	8½ ft. by 15	13	4	

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 5	2	12	6½ ft. by 10	5	14	
5 ft. by 6	3	4	7 ft. by 7	4	4	
6 ft. by 8	4	6	7½ ft. by 10	6	6	

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

Per doz.	Rs.	as.		Per doz.	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20	4	8	24 in. by 24	5	8	

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Per doz. Rs. as.

24 in. by 24 ..... 4 12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns, 24 in. wide, As. 12 per yard.

TOWELS.

34 in. by 34	.....per doz.	Rs.	8	8
34 in. by 45	.....	„	10	8
34 in. by 54	.....	„	12	8
28 in. by 36	...(Toilette)..	„	6	8

COUNTERPANES.

(White.)

5 ft. by 7½ ft. each	.....	Rs.	5	0
7½ ft. by 8½ ft.	„	„	8	0
8½ ft. by 9 ft.	„	„	9	12

SHEETING.

60 inches wide .....14 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH.

Can be had Retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., Fort, or Wholesale from

WARDEN & Co.,

Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishment.

SALE OF THE LEASE OF A PLOT OF LAND AT SION.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a 99 years RENEWABLE LEASE of the abovementioned plot will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, 1888, at 1 p.m. (gun-fire.)

Plan of the plot can be seen, and the conditions of sale learnt at this office.

J. McL. CAMPBELL,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 25th July, 1888.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the English Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 30th Instant, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes:—

I. To adopt the Director's Report and Statements of Accounts, made up for the year ended 30th June, 1888.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 31st July, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1888.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

THE RULES OF RACING.

TOGETHER
WITH RULES RELATING TO LOTTERIES, BETTING, &c.,
TO COME INTO OPERATION ON 1ST AUGUST, 1888
CLOTH, Rs. 2.

THE RACING CALENDAR

WILL BE PUBLISHED
ON 2nd AUGUST AND ON THE FOLLOWING
ALTERNATE THURSDAYS.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 12.

ADVERTISEMENTS RELATING TO RACE HORSES, EMPLOYMENT, ACCOMMODATION, AND ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH RACING WILL BE ADMITTED.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,
CALCUTTA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo, & Scrap).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PHOTOGRAPIC MATERIALS.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Stools.
Carpets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Sheeting.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarettes (own Manufacture).	Smokers' Requisites.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Snuffs.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Counterpanes.	TABLE LINEN.
Curtains (Door and Window).	Teas, Neilgherry.
D'Oyleys.	TOBACCOS.
Eau de Stuttgart.	Toilette Table Covers.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Towels.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Warming Stoves.
Home Gymnasium.	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
5 „ Dhoties.
3 cases White Shirtings.
5 „ „ Scarfs.
2 „ Coloured Superfine Cloth.
2 „ Embossed velvets.
1 Mahogany Square Pianoforte by J. C. Doring.
A quantity of Wearing Apparel, Military Uniform, Portmanteaux, Gladstone Bag, Steel Trunk, &c.
6 cases, each 4 Doz Quarts Jeffrey's Stout.
1 Quarter cask, about 35 Gallons old Scotch Whisky.
5 Octaves each about 17 „ „
The household furniture of Mr. L. McGarry, consisting of round, dining, dressing and wash hand tables, sofas, book-cases, teapoys, easychairs, cupboard, chairs doublecot, child's cot, wardrobe, screen, hanging lamp, Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine, crockery, &c.

Ex s. s. Mandalay.

16 casks Black, Blue-black, and Red Writing Ink and Liquid Gum in bottles of different sizes.
On account and at the risk of Mahomed Currimbhoy—
C B Co.—9-859—5 cases almonds.
C B Co.—9-873—50 do. rosin.
1 box watches.
By order of Dorabjee Jamsetjee Mistry and on account and at the risk of Khan Mahomed Peerbhoy—
4 cases, each 100 tins 2 lbs. combination biscuits.
On account of the concerned—
B & Co. 49-51—3 cases sodawater pint, half pint and quarter pint tumblers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong mailphaeton in very good order.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 light and strong dog cart.
1 handsome strong landau in very good order.
1 Madras built single seated brougham in good order.
2 new Tricycles.
By order of the Administrator General—
1 strong bay horse belonging to the estate of the late Mr. H. Marks, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill at Tank Bunder, on THURSDAY next, the 2nd August, at 4 p.m.

About 100 tons of superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (upper floor) on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, at 2 p.m., the valuable household furniture and effects of the late DR. SAXTY GOOD, consisting of French-polished teakwood sideboard, arm and without arm chairs, chiffonier, marble topped side table, pigeon holepresss, Lady's davenport, reclining chair, chest of drawers, camp cot, easy chairs, Japanese jars, den al chairs, dental instruments, drilling machine, lathe tools, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property, with the Bungalow standing thereon and situate at Walkeshwar in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Mujee Gig., Purshotum Jumnadass, and Mancherjee Merwanjee Dadina, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr Goculdass Govindjee, the following immoveable property, *viz.*

All that piece or parcel of pension and tex land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, stable, and cook-room standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Walkeshwar in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and English Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,197 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. 27-0, old Survey No. 749, and new Survey No. 725, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Doongersy Road aforesaid and partly by the property of Jetha Doongarsy, on or towards the west and south by a piece of vacant land, and on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kekhosaru Hiramanek, and now to the Nabab of Hyderabad, and which said bungalow, stable, cook room, and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 3150, and Street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of Mr. H. J. Champ, and are now in the temporary occupation of Hajee Jaffer Mahomed Cassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim Solicitors, to the Executors, at their Office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Office, in Marine Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 30, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, &c., BELONGING TO MESSRS. BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Bapty Brothers' Mill Premises, Falkland Road, Byculla, the following valuable machinery, &c:—

A quantity of cast iron columns, with caps and base plates for same, wrought iron H. Girders. A mortar mill, with 5½ feet pan, complete. A vertical Mill. Engine, cylinder 7 in. diameter, 11 in. stroke, feed pump, &c., by J. Chadwick, of Manchester. A 10-in. centre eliding, surfacing and screw-cutting lathe, with moveable gap, bed, 32 feet long complete, with face plates, chuck and set of change-wheels, also powerful hand driving gear and countershaft.

One old bran duster, with internal brushes, mounted on a teak-wood frame. One old aspirator for wheat cleaning. One vertical fireproof smutter, with dickey sieve and fan. An old gravity purifier for soojee complete. 3 patent sacklifters, one wrought iron bakery chimney, 20 in. square, by 20 feet long. 3 old sheet iron castings. A broken wrought iron crank shaft, 7 in. diameter, by 11 ft. long, double cranks. 2 Carr's disintegrator cages, wrought iron, fitted with shafts, 4 semolina purifiers as good as new, 2 old wheat graders by Penney and Co. Valuable lot of Rodger's patent wrought iron pulleys. A miscellaneous lot of cast iron pullies, bevel gear, wheels, &c. A miscellaneous lot of wrought iron piping, a small lot of cast iron piping, old plummer blocks, &c., a lot of empty oil drums, a wrought iron shop bin with 4 compartments. About 125 second hand Manx Lancashire boiler tubes. A feed water heater, consisting of 3 coils of tubes, presenting great heating surface, fitted with automatic scriping gear, release valve. A small lot of wrought iron scrap, an old duplex hand fire pump, 4in. cylinders by Shand and Mason, grindstone trough, for 4-feet stone, with spindle.

Also an iron-frame, grinding mill, fitted with 2ft 8-in. diameter, French barr stones, driven by bullock gear, complete in every respect and capable of grinding 100 maunds of wheat or other grain per 12 hours.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to the Acting Manager, Messrs. Bapty Bros., Ld, at Falkland Road, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd August, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white colored border handkfs.
1 „ grey half ho-e.
1 „ jubilee curtain and shawls.
2 „ white lappets, lappet scarves, dhooties, &c.
3 „ white muils.
1 „ cotton striped flannel.
10 „ playing cards.
11 bales white blotting papers.
7 „ grey drill and shirtings.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, July 30, 1888.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on applicatio to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY OURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhowaugree Street, Surat.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at sight, for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT

ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

Head Office for India,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS AT
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

NOTICES.

THE CLUB HOTEL,

POONA.

ON and AFTER the 1st of August several DETACHED COTTAGES WILL BE VACANT. Early application requested.

W. S. GRIFFIN,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE SIR FRANK H. SOUTER, K.C.S.I.

A very handsome, high caste, chesnut Arab horse, 4 years' old, height about 14-3.

A well-bred bay Arab pony, 4 years old, height, 13-2.

A handsome and powerful grey waler riding horse, up to weight, and very quiet. Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE LIST of the COIMBATORE SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ld., will be CLOSED, on the 31st inst.

T. STANES & Co.
Local Secretaries.

Coimbatore, 18th July, 1888.

PEARSE AND Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS as a going concern. Tenders to be sent in to the Undersigned before noon FRIDAY, the 3rd AUGUST. All such Tenders to be marked outside, "Tender for Pearse and Co., Limited."

T. LIDBETTER, Chairman,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 26th July, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR ENGLISH CANVAS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the SUPPLY OF 20,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH CANVAS, SAIL OR NAVY, No. 1, 24 inches wide, 36 or 42 yards in a bolt.

The cloth must be quite new and sound, and must be delivered at the General Stores, Royapuram, Madras, in the following quantities:—5,000 yards by the 1st September, 1888, and 5,000 yards by the 1st of each following month until the whole 20,000 yards have been delivered; but the total quantity will be received at an earlier date, if desired by the successful Tenderer.

The cloth will be measured along its centre by each piece being opened out on the ground, and it will be subject to rejection if not equal to the quality of the accepted sample.

Tenders accompanied by samples and a deposit of Rs. 500, must be delivered at the Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram, Madras, before 12 o'clock noon, on 20th August, 1888, and the person or persons, whose Tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying to the value of two-annas per yard.

Patterns of the desired quality may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Royapuram, on any date prior to the 20th proximo between 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., Sundays excepted, or a sample will be supplied on application to the General Storekeeper.

In case of failure to supply the required quantities when due, the whole of the deposit of Rs. 500 deposited by the successful Tenderer will be forfeited to the Company.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS B. HANNA,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, 19th July, 1888.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALLA, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Indian Succession Act, 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALLA, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid, on or about the 24th day of January, 1888, and whose Will was proved by BAI BANUBAI, the widow of the said deceased, the sole Executrix therein named on the 18th day of May, 1888, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executrix at No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, the office of the undersigned, her solicitors, on or before the 31st day of August, now next ensuing and NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Framjee Hormusjee Commissariatwalla, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 21st day of July, 1888.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors for the said Executrix.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 513, OF 1886.

HAJEE MOOSSA HAJEE HASAN, HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED HAJEE NUTHOO, HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE GOOL MAHOMED, HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE JACKERIA HAJEE ALLARUKHIA SAJUN, HAJEE SEEDICK HAJEE EBRAHIM and HAJEE MOOSA SULLAMAN, of Bombay KUTCHEE MEMON MAHOMEDAN Inhabitants, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late HAJEE CURRIM MAHOMED SULLAMAN, deceased, residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS and HAJEE ABA RAHIMAN HAJEE JOONUS, both of Bombay Kuchee Memons, Mahomedan Inhabitants, also residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in partnership, and as co-parceners of a Kutchee Memon undivided family under the name and style of HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven, the following immovable property WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in th Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of August, One Thousan Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hasun, Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Nuthoo, Hajee Esmail Hajee Gool Mahomed, Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Joosub, Hajee Jackeria Hajee Allaruckhia Sajun, Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim, and Hajee Moosa Sullaman, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Hajee Adam Hajee Joonus and Hajee Aba Rahiman Hajee Joonus, or any of them in all that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being on Fazendari ground, on the north side of Memon Wada or Cross Row, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 141-33 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 53 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by a drain or passage for water, on or towards the south by the Public Road called Memon Wada, or Cross Row, otherwise Musjid Bunder Road, on or towards the east by the property of Hajee Aba Satar Talab, and on or towards the west by the property of Piroo Domersey, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Defendants' tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinsha, Attorneys for the said Plaintiffs, at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 159 OF 1887.

RUNCHORDAS PREMJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Hanuman Gally, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DEWCOREBAI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of DAMODHUR LACKMIDAS, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, and PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, both residing at Kalbadavi Road, outside the Fort..... Defendants.

AND

SUIT No. 214 OF 1887.

PREMABAI, widow of LALJEE COOVERJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadavi Road in Bombay..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DEWCOREBAI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will of DAMODHUR LACKMIDASS deceased, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadavi Road in Bombay, aforesaid and RUNCHOREDASS PREMJEE of Bombay Hindoo residing at Hanooman Gully, in the city of Bombay..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suits and bearing date the Thirteenth Day of March One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities, affecting the Estate of Damodhur Luckmidas, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above Suits mentioned who died in Bombay, on or about the Thirtieth Day of September One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Nine, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within one Calendar-month, from the date hereof or in default, thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 23rd day of July 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.

FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 „
Dry Pale Muscat Champagne .....qts. Rs. 30 „

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

Specially selected and shipped by

MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23	8
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25	0
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26	0

CLARETS.

Medoc	14	0	8	0
St. Julien	16	0	9	0
Larose	22	0	12	0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts. Rs.	Per 2 doz. pints. Rs.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	61 0	„ 64 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	Rs.	Rs. 15	0
Deidesheimer	„ 19	0 „ 19	0
Niersteiner	„ 21	0 „ —	
Leibfraumilch	„ 21	0 „ 24	0
Steinwein	„ 21	0 „ —	
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25	0 „ 28	0
Rudesheimer	„ 25	0 „ 28	0
Marcobrunner	„ 28	0 „ 31	0
Johanisberger	„ 35	0 „ —	

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs.	20	0 ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs.	19	0 ...
Fine „	„	22	0 —
Superior „	„	26	0 —
Most Superior Old Red Port	„	30	0 —
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„	36	0 —
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„	42	0 —

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs.	13	0 Rs.	15 0
St. Julian Medoc	„	14	0 —	
Les Canons	„	16	0 18	0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„	18	0 —	
Chateau Leoville	„	19	0 —	
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„	21	0 —	

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„	15	0 —
Margaux de Medoc	„	17	0 —
Chateu LaRose	„	28	0 —

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	„	16	0 ...

From FRANZ SCARYAN.

Carlowitz	Rs.	14	0 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	...	Rs.	14 0
„ Red Bar	„	12	0 „	14 0
Chateau Lagrange	„	20	0 „	22 0

THE MALLIKA TONIC PILLS.

We beg to announce that a famous and experienced Doctor has, after making many experiments, discovered a medicine, well known as the Mallika Tonic Pills, which increase life by strengthening the nerves of body and mind. Its valuable qualities are so well known that those who had the good fortune to use these continually praise them, and have laid their friends under great obligation by recommending them to take a trial of these never-failing pills. They are manufactured solely from carefully selected vegetable products, are guaranteed to be entirely free from injurious substances. After an extensive trial being given to these pills, they are pronounced by the medical faculty to be the best remedy for all complaints arising from nervous exhaustion and digestive derangements. They are known to be the only sure specific for nocturnal discharges, spermatorrhœa, and other allied diseases very commonly met with in young and adult ages, as well as in all shattered constitutions, resulting from free indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, venereal excesses, &c. They are spoken of as a real boon to students and youths suffering from these most common and troublesome complaints, which, if not checked in time, lead to most disastrous consequences. These pills are also very valuable for producing a soothing and strengthening influence on the excited and weak condition of the nervous system, without producing intoxication or other injurious effects, and are thus used with the greatest advantage in nervous debility, sleeplessness, loss of memory, giddiness and head-ache. Also they have proved of great value in atonic dyspepsia, biliousness, heart-burn, bad appetite and bad memory. By exciting liver and kidneys to their proper healthy action they remove their torpidity, and thus prevent many serious and fatal diseases by eliminating from the system all poisonous and injurious elements and purifying and increasing the blood and vital matter.

Directions for use.—One pill to be swallowed with milk or water three times a day, a little before meal: diet should be nourishing, at the same time non-stimulating.

Price per bottle, As. 12.

BHICKA CULLIANJEE & COMPANY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

OUT OF FORT, JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

मल्लिका टानिक पिल्स.

(शक्तिवर्धक गोळ्या.)

आम्ही असें प्रसिद्ध करतों कीं, एका अनुभविक डाक्तरानें पुष्कळ ग्रंथांचे आधारानें अतिशय पैसा व वेळ खर्च करून व त्याविषयीं खरा अनुभव घेऊन "मल्लिका टानिक पिल्स" या नांवाच्या गोळ्या तयार केल्या आहेत. ह्या गोळ्या घेतल्यानें शरीर व मन यांची शक्ती वाढून आयुष्यवृद्दि होते. या गोळ्यांचे मौल्यवान गुण इतके प्रसिद्ध आहेत कीं ज्या ज्या लोकांनीं ह्या गोळ्या वापरल्या आहेत ते यांची वारंवार प्रशंसा करतात. आणि ते आपल्या मित्रमंडळीस ह्या रामबाण गोळ्या घेण्याविषयीं शिफारस करतात, व ह्या गोळ्यांनीं हटकून गुण येत असल्यामुळें त्यांचे ते घेणारे फार आभारी होतात. ह्या गोळ्या काळजीपूर्वक पसंत केलेल्या वनस्पतिद्रव्यांच्याच केवळ तयार केल्या असल्यामुळें ह्यांत अपकारक पदार्थ मुळींच नाहींत अशी पक्की खात्री करितां येते. या गोळ्यांचा अतिशय अनुभव घेऊन विद्वान व औषधक्रियाप्रवीण अशा डाक्तर लोकांनीं ज्ञानतंतूच्या अशक्ततेपासून झालेले विकारांवर, व पचनेंद्रियांची अव्यवस्था यांवर उत्तम गुणकारक अहित असें ठरविलें आहे. स्त्रिया व पुरुष यांच्या यौवन व प्रौढावस्थेंत होणारा धातुस्राव, तज्जनित इतर रोगांवर तसेंच आल्कोहाल मिश्रित मादक पदार्थांचें अपरिमित सेवन व अतिशय विषयसेवन यांपासून झालेले अशक्ततेचे विकारांवर या गोळ्या रामबाण अहित. विद्यार्थी व तरुण लोकांस अशा प्रकारचे जे साधारण त्रासदायक रोग होतात त्यांवर वेळींच उपाय न केल्यामुळें त्यापासून भयंकर परिणाम घडतात त्यांवरही ह्या गोळ्या एक ईश्वरी देणगीच आहेत. शरीरांतील ज्ञानतंतूंच्या व्यवस्थेंत बिघाड झाल्यास त्यावर ह्या गोळ्या घेतल्यानें कैफ व दुसरे अपकारक परिणाम न होतां आराम वाटून शक्ति वाढते. ह्मणूनच ज्ञानतंतूचा अशक्तपणा, निद्रानाश, स्मृतिनाश, चक्कर व मस्तकशूळ यां विकारांवर या गोळ्या फारच गुणावह आहेत. आणि अम्लपित्त व सर्व पित्तरोग, छातींत जळजळणें, अरुचि, बुद्धिभ्रंश यांवर तर या फारच हितावह आहेत. या गोळ्या घेतल्यानें मूत्रपिंड व काळीज यांची निश्चेष्टता नाहींशी होऊन त्यांस तरतरी येते; व शरीरांत विषारी व अपकारक जीं द्रव्यें असतात त्यांचा नाश होऊन त्यापासून जे असाध्य व भयंकर रोग होतात ते होत नाहींत; आणि याने रक्तवृद्दि व वृद्दि होऊन वीर्यवृद्दीही होते.

गोळ्या घेण्याची रीत.—एकेक गोळी दररोज जेवल्या नंतर दिवसांतून तीन वेळा दूध अथवा पाणी या बरोबर गिळावी. पौष्टिक परंतु अम्मल न आणारे असे पदार्थ खावेत.

प्रत्येक शिशीस रु० ·।।।·

भिखा कल्याणजी आणि कंपनी,

घाऊक व किरकोळ औषधें विकणार,

कोट बाहेर, जुमामशिद, मुंबई.

મલ્લિકા ટોનીક પીલ્સ.

(શક્તિની ગોળીઓ.)

માણસનું જીવિત વધારનાર ગુણકારક

ચમત્કારિક શોધ.

એક વિદ્વાન ઔષધપ્રવીણ શોધકે ઘણા ઘણા ગ્રંથો જોઈ તથા વખત અને પૈસો ખરચી, તથા ઘણી અનુભવસો કરી માણસના શરીરની તથા મનની શક્તિ વધારી તેને મજબુતાઈ આપી, તેના આયુષ્યને વધારે એવી દવાની શોધ કરીછે, જેનું પ્રસિદ્ધ નામ " મલ્લિકા ટોનીક પીલ્સ " છે. એના ગુણો એટલા બધા પ્રસિદ્ધ છે કે જે અસંખ્ય લોકોએ તે વાપરી છે, તેઓજ તેની પ્રશંસા કર્યા જાય છે, ને પોતાના મિત્રોને તે વાપરવા ભલામણ કરી તેમને પણ અમૂલ્ય ફાયદા કરી આપ્યો છે. આ ગોળીઓના ઘણા ગુણોમાં મુખ્ય તો:— એથી શક્તિ વધે છે, ભુખ સારી રીતે લાગે છે, પાચનશક્તિને મજબુત બનાવે છે, અપચાનો નાશ કરે છે, લોહીને વધારે છે, મગજને ખુશ રાખે છે, સ્મરણશક્તિને ખીલવે છે: એ ઉપરાંત મુખ્યતો ધાતુ સંબંધી સર્વ પ્રકારના દોષો ને રોગોનો જડમૂલથી નાશ કરે છે. કોઈ પણ કારણથી ધાતુનું પાતલું પડી જવું, શરીરમાંથી જવું, અને તેથી જ્ઞાનતંતુનું નબળું પડવું, આંખે ઝાખ પડવી, સાંધાઓનો દુખાવો થવો વિગેરે શરીરની ને મનની દરેક જાતની નબલાઇ દુર કરવામાં રામબાણ છે. ટુંકામાં આ ગોળીઓ શરીરના મુખ્ય ધાતુ, લોહી અને વીર્યની વૃદ્ધિ કરીને તેને મજબુત કરી તન તથા મનને ઘણીજ શક્તિ આપી, જીવીતને વધારનારી અનુભવથી માલમ પડીછે. જુવાન ને વૃદ્ધ શરીરોને તથા વિદ્યાર્થીઓને આ મલ્લિકા ટોનીક પીલ્સ ઘણીજ મદદગાર ને ટેકારૂપ ખાત્રીથી જણાઈ છે. ને અમારા બીજા ઔષધો (દાદરની દવા, તાવની ગોળીઓ, વાનો મલમ) ની માફક લાંબા ખાત્રી ભરેલા અનુભવ પછીજ લોકોના ફાયદા સારૂ આ ગોળીઓ બહાર પાડવામાં આવી છે. બીજી કહેવાતી તેવી દવાઓની માફક આમાં કાંઈ પણ નુકસાનકારક પદાર્થ નથી. સ્ત્રી તથા પુરૂષોને તે એક સરખી રીતે હિતકારક છે.

ગોળી વાપરવાની રીત:— દરરોજ બાધા પછી અડધા કલાકે એકેક ગોળી દુધ અથવા પાણી સાથે ગળી જવી.

કીમત—શીશી એકના ૧૨ આના.

ચેતવણી—અમારા નામના લેબલ વગરની શીશી જુદી જાતની જાણવી.

બીખા કલ્યાણજી એન્ડ કંપની,

જથાબંધ તથા પરચુરણ દવાઓ વેચનાર,

બહારકોટ, જુમ્મામસીદ, મુંબઈ.

مالیکا ٹونک پیلس

(یعنے طاقت کي گولیان)

ہم سب ڈاکٹران حاضر ہوکر ان گولیون کو استعمال مین لاکر اور بہت سا خرچ کرکے بناتے اور انسے سبہون کو فایدہ ہوا جس سے مالیکا ٹونک کی گولیان کہتے ہین ان گولیون سے بدن کو طاقت اور دل کی تسلی و بضمیت کو فایدہ مند ہی یہہ ایسی کچھہ قیمتی شی ہی جو اسے استعمال کریگا اوسے بہت فایدہ بخشیگی اور ہمیشہ اوسکو استعمال کرنا جب تک کہ اوسکی بیماری دفع نہ ہو اور ان گولیون کی تاثیر کا احوال اپنے دوستون سے اطلاع کرنا اور چند گولیان اونکو بھی استعمال کرنے کو بھی دینا تاکہ اونکو اوسکا فایدہ معلوم ہو— مالیکا ٹونک گولیان یہہ بناسپتی کی جڑونسے اور بہت محنت کرکے بنائے ہین جس سے لوگون کو کسیطرح کی ایذا تکلیف نہ ہوگی— ان گولیون کو چند روز کھانے سے اونکو دوسرے دوائیون سے کچھہ کام نہ پڑیگا اس سے بہت جلد فایدہ ہوگا اور کم خرچ بھی ہی اسی سے بد ہضمی اور بھوک اور دست اور بدن کی تندرستی اور ذیقدفس اور گوردے کی بیماری کو فایدہ بخشتا ہی اور چھوٹے بچون کے لئے اکثر بہت جلد اثر کرتی ہی یعنے درد شکم اور نیند مین رونا اور شب و روز نیند نہین آنا اور دانت نکلنیکی تکلیفین یہہ بسبب ان گولیونسے دور ہوجاتی ہین— جسکے ہر قسم کی بیماریون کو فوراً فایدہ ہونے کے سبب سے اوسکی بہت کچھہ تعریف کیگئی ہی اور جوانون کو بصورتی اور بوڑھونکو تیزی آتی ہی اور اس سے درد سر اور پھیپسے کی بیماری اور چھاتی کی بیماریون کو فایدہ مند ہی اور خون کی صفائی اور طاقت کو بڑہانے والی ہی اور کسیطرح کی کلیجے کی بیماریان بھی اچھی ہوتی ہین

ان گولیون کو استعمال کرنیکی ترتیب یہہ ہی دودہ مین یا پانی مین ۳ وقت کھانے کے پیشتر پانچ یا دس منٹ اول کھانا— دیکھنے مین بہت چھوٹی گولی نظر آتی ہی مگر اوس سے ارسی وقت اوسکا فایدہ بہت جلد حاصل ہوگا

قیمت فی شیشي ۱۲ آنہ

بھیکھا کلیانجی اینڈ کمپنی

انگریزي دوا ایک مشت وچھٹا بیچنے والا

قریب مسجد جامع— بمبئي

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Fire Insurance Company, 3-30 p.m.
Band, 4th Bo. Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived—On the 28th:—Lombardy (s), from Hongkong. Yesterday:—Pachumba (s), Karachi; Euaopean (s), Moulmein; and Shannon (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 28th:—Chanda (s), and Peshwa (s), for Calcutta and the Coast ports. Yesterday:—St. Regulus (s), for Marseilles; and Satara (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Soodkia Succaram, a country liquor shop-keeper at Matoonga, was, on Saturday, charged by Mr. E. Toole, an Abkari Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with selling adulterated country liquor in contravention of the third condition of his liquor license. The accused, on admitting the charge, was fined Rs. 10.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Shumshir-ud-Dowla Shumshir-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Chief of Sheher and Macoulla, in Arabia, arrived on Thursday by the last mail train from Hyderabad. A salute of twelve guns was fired, and a guard of honor was in attendance at the station by order of the Bombay Government. Mr. Macdonald, Political Secretary to Government, met the Nawab on his arrival, and accompanied him in a Government carriage to the Nawab's bungalow.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rama Bhugwandass, aged 30 years. Deceased was of dissolute habits, and a hard drinker. At 9 o'clock, on Friday night, he was found lying unconscious in a house at Teimbuck Purushram Street, suffering from the effects of opium, when he was removed by the police to the hospital, where he died at 2-15 a. m. on Saturday. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL UNION.—At a meeting of the Bombay Educational Union, held on Tuesday, which was attended by the representatives of European, Missionary, and native private schools, and which was presided over by the Rev. Father Mayr, Rector, St. Xavier's College, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the Union congratulate the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, its President, on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, expressing at the same time its satisfaction at the appointment, which it considers not only as a fit recognition of his services as an educationist, but as an honour done to the representatives of private enterprise in the field of education."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 o'clock:—

Quadrille.....L'eile De Tulipatan.....Offenbach.
Overture.....Military .....Embury.
Waltz .....Die Botschafter .....Klein.
Song .....Im Grunen Hain.....Lange.
Waltz .....Swinging .....Silva.
Selection ...Scotch Medley.....Cavallini.
Galop .....Poltergeister .....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARREST OF ESCAPED CONVICTS.—Two convicts, named Motee Tricum and Bhicca Gokul, who escaped on the 29th April last from the Baroda Central Jail, the former while undergoing a term of five years' rigorous imprisonment, and the latter one year and nine months' similar imprisonment, were arrested by Inspector C. Morarao, of the Bombay Detective Police, on Saturday morning last, at Peer Khan Lane, near Bellasis Junction Road. The two prisoners were placed before Mr. P. Ryan on the same day at the Girgaum Police Court charged with escaping from legal custody. They were remanded to jail, pending receipt of a warrant from the Agent at Baroda for their extradition.

THEFTS.—Shaik Rajoo Dhondibhoy was, on Saturday, charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a fowl, valued at 8 annas, the property of Shaik Acheen Shaik Kakahbhoy, on Friday last. The complainant and accused are cart-drivers, and reside in stables adjoining each other, at the Old Gunpowder Works, Mazagon. The complainant on missing the fowl, went in search, and found it hid in accused's stable, when the man stated that he had purchased it from a boy for four annas. He subsequently admitted having stolen the fowl. Accused on pleading guilty was fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. —Dayn Fakeera was on Saturday charged, by Constable Robinson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a silver watch and chain, sundry articles of wearing apparel, and cash amounting to Rs. 39-7-3, the property of Rama Kooshal, on the 14th inst. The complainant, a butler in the service of Mr. Brandon, who lives at Clare Road, Byculla, harboured the accused, as he was in destitute circumstances. On the date in question, about 9 o'clock in the morning, complainant left the accused in his room at the servants' quarters, and was attending at the breakfast table. On returning to his room he found that the man had left, and the articles abovementioned missing. He reported the matter to the police, who subsequently arrested the culprit, and recovered the greater portion of the stolen property. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at Frere Road, touching the death of William Henry Hunting, aged 35 years. Deceased was in the service of the G. I. P. Railway as a crane-driver, at Wari Bunder Goods Station, and lived in a cook-shop at Frere Road, owned by a Portuguese, named Valentine Cotinho. Deceased was addicted to drink. For the past two days he was unable to take food. On Friday evening he returned to the cook-shop drunk, went into his room, and asked not to be disturbed. At 6 o'clock on Saturday morning he was found lying dead in his room. A verdict of death from apoplexy was returned.

THE AMBAVNI CREEK.—At the last meeting of the District Local Board held at Thana, Mr. R. M. Kennedy, C.S., First Assistant Collector in charge of the Salsette Taluka, who had, whilst on a tour of inspection in those parts, visited the Ambavni Creek, strongly urged upon the Board the desirablity of constructing piers there. He thought that the approaches would be perfectly useless if piers were not built; the piers would afford an outlet to the local produce, and secure conveniences to the ferry passengers. Messrs. Gray and Bagnell, former presidents of the Salsette Taluka Board, had held that the piers were needed. Mr. Kennedy was supported by Khan Saheb Cursetjee Hormusjee Dadyshett. The Khan Saheb did not see the wisdom of carrying out the project in an incomplete manner, and hoped the proposed piers would be recommended for execution. The president (Mr. H. E. Winter, C.S.,) agreed with the last speakers, but on a division the proposal in favour of the execution of the work was lost.

A QUARREL BETWEEN MEMONS.—In a case in which some Memons have made charges and counter-charges of assault against one another, Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared on Saturday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on behalf of one Abba Habeeb, and moved that the cases should be tried by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Hamilton had tried the charge of assault brought against Abba Habeeb and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. On an application to the High Court, the Magistrate was ordered to re-try the case. Mr. Kirkpatrick, in support of his application for the transfer of the case to Mr. Crawley-Boevey's court, said that the decision of Mr. Hamilton had, for the time being, been not upheld by the High Court, and that the Magistrate having already expressed a strong opinion on the case, it would be better to have it tried before Mr. Crawley-Boevey. It was feared that Mr. Hamilton might be unconsciously prejudiced against his client. The learned counsel accordingly asked that his Worship should himself hear that charge. Mr. Jardine, who appeared on the other side, objected to the application, saying that no grounds had been shown for the transfer of the case from Mr. Hamilton's Court. His Worship held that on a careful consideration of the matter he had come to the conclusion that there were no grounds for withdrawing the case from Mr. Hamilton's Court. The application, so far as it related to the transfer of Abba Habeeb's case, was therefore refused.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89...£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1888, to 21st July, 1888 .....£ 4,366,800
Balance to be remitted from 22nd July, 1888, to 31st March, 1889.....£ 9,633,200

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

A MEETING of the Council was held at Simla on 25th July, when the following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon'ble Lieut.-General G. Chesney; the Hon'ble A. K. Scoble; the Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison; the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott; the Hon'ble J. Westland; the Hon'ble G. R. Elsmie.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make an addition to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The object of the Bill, he said, was to remedy an oversight in the Act of 1885. The officers of the Telegraph Department had in the course of their duties, erecting posts, &c., often to invade private property and to do damage to private property, chiefly in the cutting down of trees. It was necessary that certain officers should be empowered to commit these acts, and in the original draft of the Act it was left to local Governments to appoint certain officers for the purpose, but it had since been decided that it would be better to specify those officers by their titles. It was also necessary in some cases to grant certain powers to District Magistrates and in another class of cases to District Judges, but it had been overlooked when the Act was passed that there was a small area in Presidency towns where there were no District Judges or Magistrates, and in Rangoon where there was no District Judge. It was proposed that in Presidency towns the Commissioner of Police should exercise the powers of a District Magistrate, and the Judge of the Small Cause Court the powers of a District Judge, and that in Rangoon the Judge of the Small Cause Court should exercise the powers of a District Judge. These proposals had been circulated, and it had been generally agreed that these were the proper officers to exercise such powers.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then introduced.

SALT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the payment of duty in respect of salt where there has been an alteration in the rate of duty payable in respect thereof. He said:—It is important to explain in the first place that this project of law has no connection with my present intention of altering the rate of the salt duty. It is brought forward to correct certain inequalities in the existing law which made themselves evident at the time of the change of the salt duty in January last. The intention to remedy these inequalities by legislation was formed in January last, but it was considered inadvisable to take up the subject until trade had resumed its natural course, and the question could be discussed both by the Government and by the salt traders as one that had no reference to existing facts or existing intentions. It is to be noted that the moment an increase in salt duty is announced the immediate effect is to send up prices by the full amount of the duty; because it is obvious that any holder of salt on which the lower rate of duty has been paid, if he wants to realise the higher price has only to hold back his stock until the more highly taxed salt comes into consumption. The consumer, therefore, has immediately to pay the new rate of duty. Now by the operation of an existing provision of law, viz., the proviso to section 37 of the Sea Customs Act of 1878, we are obliged to continue to levy the smaller rate of only upon all salt that is at sea at the time that the enhancement of duty is announced. The consequence is that those who happen to be the holders of that salt are by this artificial arrangement of the law—and not by any natural operation arising out of the course of trade—placed in such a position that they can realise the enhancement of duty from the consumer without having in their turn to pay the enhancement into the treasury. I believe I am correct in saying that mercantile opinion, or at all events some very adequate exponents of mercantile opinion, consider that this proviso to section 37 works unequally even in its effect upon ordinary customs duties, and that it is in no way necessary to make the concession to holders of goods at sea that they should be able to import them at a favoured rate of duty. But the difference in the case of other goods is a very small one, and at most the treasury only temporarily gives up a small amount of the leviable duty to prevent loss to importers who may have made contracts for sale on the basis of the old duty. But the case of salt is quite different. In the first place the amount of money at stake is enormously larger, and the proportion of the possible enhancement or decrease of duty to the value of the article ex-duty is very much greater; and in the second place the custom of trade—at least in Calcutta, which is the principal port of importation—is such that the holders and buyers of salt at sea when they sell or buy to arrive are unaffected by any change which may be made in the rate of the duty before their salt arrives, and thus do not incur the loss from which it was the object of the proviso to save them. The grounds, therefore, on which this proviso is based, even if they be admitted to be just in respect of other articles, have no application to the case of salt; and there is no reason whatever why we should not, in the case of enhancement, claim for the treasury the full increase of the duty which the consumer has to pay. In fact, I may say in stronger terms] that the special conditions imposed by us upon the salt trade being such, that from the moment of the announcement of an enhancement of duty the consumer has to pay at the fully enhanced rate, we have no business to maintain an entirely exceptional provision of law by which the enhanced duty which the consumer pays goes into the pockets of some private individuals instead of into the coffers of the state. The first and main object of the proposed legislation is therefore to apply to the levy of duty upon sea-borne salt a more equitable system than that by which we found we were bound when we enhanced the duty in January last. When we alter the rate of duty on salt we can of course do nothing in respect of existing duty paid stocks. Those who hold such stocks reap the full amount of profit when we enhance the duty, but against this they run the risk of loss when we diminish the rate. These two chances are the ordinary chances of trade, and they must be set against each other, in fact, they tend on the whole to the gain of the trader; for, whereas he necessarily reaps the full benefit when enhancement takes place, he does not sustain the full loss in case of diminution of duty, because the prices as a matter of fact take a little time to find their new level. The general rule to be aimed at in the case of salt, as in the case of other taxed articles of consumption, is that the duty should be taken at the rate in force at the time when the trader takes the salt into his selling stock. He is not obliged to take the salt into his selling stock till he wants it for sale, and therefore he is not obliged to pay duty until the prices are such that he can realise it from the consumer. We intend by the present Bill to apply this rule generally to sea-borne salt in the same way that it is already applied to salt manufactured under license from Government. This same rule we at present apply, and by the present Bill continue to apply also in the cases in which the purchase is made at the place of manufacture, to salt manufactured and sold by the Government. But it is found necessary to make a special legislative provision with reference to the system of levy of duty on salt manufactured and sold by the Government. In order to give every facility to the salt trade, a system of through booking, as it is called, has been established, by which salt traders, paying price and duty into any treasury of the Government, can have salt forwarded to them by the officers of Government who are in charge of the manufacture. It is an obvious necessity of this system that the duty is received by the Government at least a day or two before the salt can be delivered. Now, an announcement of change in the rate of duty, and especially of an enhancement, must, notwithstanding what is said by our critics in the public press, be made suddenly and without any notice. This is the provision of the legislature, and it is obvious that the result of any forewarning would be that during the period of notice the salt merchants would buy from Government all the salt they could lay hands on; and as prices must at once rise, as I have already explained, the consumer would have to pay the expanced, duty into the pockets of the merchants, and not into the treasury. It is surprising that our critics, when they claim that any project of enhancement of salt duty should be announced and discussed like other projects of law, should fail to realise such an elementary piece of political economy. Now this sudden announcement being unavoidable, it necessarily catches some of the traders between the time when they have paid in their money to Government and the time they can obtain delivery of the salt. In 1882, when the duty was lower, these traders claimed that, not having obtained the salt before the new and lower rate was in force, they should obtain from the Government a refund of the difference between the rate in force at the time of payment and that in force when they obtained the salt. But in 1888, when the duty was enhanced, they claimed that, having paid the duty when the rate was low, they were entitled to obtain their salt as agreed upon and without any further payment. We were obliged to admit both these contradictory claims, the former of grace and from a feeling of justice, and the second because we believe it was technically a sound one. These claims and our admission of them were caused by the fact that there was no specific provision of law suited to the circumstances, and therefore when merchants paid their duty into the treasury there was no specific understanding as to the conditions under which the payment was made. The proposed Bill remedies this defect, and establishes an understanding in this matter on what we think is an equitable basis. On the one hand, in case of an enhancement, the trader may reasonably consider that when he has paid his duty the contract with Government is complete, and he is entitled to receive his salt without more ado; and that it is not through his fault, but is the result of delay in arrangements established by the Government, if he does not receive delivery of the salt before the enhanced duty comes into operation. On the other hand, if we say that the duty is to be levied at the rate in force at the time when the money is paid into the treasury, we obviously in the case of a diminution of the tax place the payer at a disadvantage compared with those who have paid their money at the place of manufacture. He will feel that if he had only arranged to pay the duty at the place of manufacture at the time he wanted the salt, instead of paying it at a distant treasury two or three days before he wanted it, he would have obtained the benefit of the diminution. Now, it is to our advantage to give every facility to the salt trade, and therefore it is not to our advantage to impose any comparative disability upon those who desire to use the system of through booking. We therefore propose to make for this case the special provision that if a trader pays his money into a treasury, and if within three days thereof, and before he gets his salt, the rate of duty is diminished, he will get the benefit of the diminution. With ordinary diligence on his own part he can always get his salt delivered to him at the works within three days, and therefore if he chooses, as some salt traders occasionally do, to pay his money into the treasury more than three days before he wants his salt, and then lies by, we give him no advantage, but put him in the same position as the merchants who have added to their selling stock before the time of the diminution of duty. So also we give him no advantage in respect of the salt he actually receives before the diminution comes into effect. But so far as he has paid the duty within three days of the diminution, and not received his salt, we consider he may fairly claim that the fact of his paying the undiminished rate instead of the diminished arises from his having taken advantage of the terms offered by Government under the through booking system, and that he should be saved from any loss thereby. When the terms based upon these considerations are thus definitely laid down in the law the trader will be able to regulate his business in accordance with them, knowing exactly what risks of loss by diminution of duty are before him, and what chance of gain by its enhancement. As I said when I began, the Bill must be regarded as one of perfectly general application. It is introduced for the purpose of defining more accurately the conditions of the trade with reference to the duty, and not with any intention of paving the way for any measures at present in contemplation. I am obliged in explaining it to make continual reference to enhancement and diminution of the salt duty, but my references, I repeat it, are purely theoretical, and I hope in the one case and fear in the other that it may be a long time before the present Bill has any practical operation.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then introduced.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to contagious diseases. He said:—In asking leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Indian Contagious Diseases Act of 1868, I may explain that the object is to remove from the Statute Book an Act the operation of which has been already withdrawn from all places in British India and is not likely to be again brought into force. Fortunately, it is unnecessary in this connection that I should advert to the controversies which have raged round the question of Contagious Diseases Acts both here and in England; and a brief reference to the circumstances which have led to the suspension of the operation of Act XIV of 1868 will best illustrate the position which the Government of India has taken on this question so far as it affects the civil population of the country. Act XIV of 1868 has always had a very restricted application. Its primary object as explained by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Maine, when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill, was "to prevent the spread of venereal disease in the maritime towns of British India, and if possible to extirpate it." The measure was recommended by all the local Governments which had such towns within their territories, and it was considered at the time to have become a matter of urgency through the statistics which had reached the Government concerning the condition of the seamen in those towns. In its final form, however, the Act was not limited to seaports, but was made applicable to any place in India which local Governments with the sanction of the Governer-General in Council should specify. This change was effected mainly in consequence of the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, who drew attention to the results that had attended efforts to check venereal disease in the great city of Lucknow. Practically, however, the Act has been limited to the three Presidency towns and to seaports in Burma. It has never been in force in more than nine towns in the whole of British India, nor at any time, as far as I can ascertain, in any town that is not a seaport, except Lucknow and one other town. Last year it was in operation only in Madras, Bombay, and two other places; and its operation has now been entirely suspended under orders of the Government of India issued on 19th May last. As regards the effect of the Act opinions are somewhat divided, not only among the public, but among medical and statistical experts. It is admitted to have been beneficial in checking disease among the sailors in Bombay. Elsewhere the success which has attended its application in the large towns in the whole or parts of which it has been in force is doubtful. It certainly has not had the anticipated effect of extirpating the disease, and if, as Sir Henry Maine observed, the "sole justification for this sort of legislation was that it should be thorough," there are few, I think, who could successfully maintain that the Act has justified itself. In 1880 it was found in Calcutta to be unworkable except under rules and practices which the High Court condemned. Proposals to make the law more stringent and to extend it to the suburbs were not accepted. As an alternative the application of the Act was restricted to the parts of the town frequented by soldiers and sailors, but with no better results. A committee consisting of four medical experts, with the Hon. B. Colvin as President, was meantime appointed to investigate the whole subject, and as the result of their enquiries, together with a call made by the Secretary of State for an opinion on the general question of the working of the Contagious Diseases Act, the Government of India in January 1882 recommended the repeal of the Act on the ground that it did not, and with any practicable amendment could not, effect appreciable good, was unpopular, liable to abuse, and costly. At that time, however, a Select Committee of the House of Commons had reported against the repeal of the English Contagious Diseases Acts or any modification of their stringency. It was therefore considered to be better to wait and not repeal the Indian Act, but the Government of India was given direction to withdraw its operation. Accordingly the Act was suspended in Calcutta on 15th March 1883, since which date it has not been in force there. A representation made by the Calcutta Health Society in 1887 in favour of the re-introduction of the Act met with considerable opposition, and the Government of Bengal in submitting its views on the proposal was of opinion that it would not suffice to put the present law in force, that it would have to be greatly strengthened and its area extended, so as to include the distant suburbs, and that the Government of India would be well advised to decline to reconsider the decision arrived at in 1883. I need not trace at any length the history of the question as it affects Madras and Bombay. These Governments were of opinion in 1883 that it was undesirable to suspend the Act in the Presidency Towns, consequently the Act was left to its operation in the towns of Madras and Bombay. In 1887, however, the question was reopened by the Secretary of State, to whom certain memorials had been submitted, and the result of further enquiry and consideration was the issue, as I have stated, of the orders of 19th May 1888, suspending the operation of the Act in the towns to which at that time its operation was limited. The object of the Bill which I now ask leave of the Council to introduce is to remove from the Statute Book Act XIV of 1868 and any Acts subsidiary to and dependent on it; to do in short what the Government of India, if permitted, would have done six years ago. The question as it affects cantonments is under separate consideration.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried, and the Bill was then introduced.

The Council adjourned till 8th August.

IT is reported from Gnatong that eight thousand Tibetans have assembled in the rear of the Jelapla and Pemberingo passes, and contemplate an attack on Colonel Graham's camp. This news has not been fully confirmed, but as a precautionary measure the company and half-company of the Derbyshire Regiment, retained as a reserve at Darjeeling, have been ordered to move to Pedong on our frontier, and the whole of 9-1 Northern Division Mountain Battery, at Jellapahar, has been placed at Colonel Graham's disposal. If it becomes clear that the Tibetans mean to attack in earnest these reinforcements will march to Gnatong forthwith.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEES.

THIS match, which was hotly contested from first to last, resulted in a very even draw on Saturday. The remarkable proficiency displayed by the Parsees lent an interest and importance to the game, which was wanting in many of their previous encounters with the Gymkhana. Considering that they have some of their best men touring in England, it was surprising to find they were able to put forward such a good team. In fact, at the close of their first innings, it looked very like a victory for the Parsees, who had played excellently. Gagrat and Kanga were responsible for this. Indeed, the former proved himself well deserving of the position of champion player of his community, as he batted and fielded with an ability which was not to be expected of him. The Parsee eleven was not particularly strong in bowling, though Mody and Bharucha were very successful. It was their fielding and their batting which enabled them to make such a creditable show. The Gymkhana team was a strong one, though it could scarcely be called representative. Holland has seldom been seen at such disadvantage as he was on Friday and Saturday, and he was as unsuccessful with the bat as with the ball. Bruce supplied the want, however, and bowled with great effect, as also did Kennedy; the latter securing the lion's share of the wickets. When the game ceased on Friday the Parsees were in with a score of 83 for two wickets, the Gymkhana having made 107 in their first turn. On Saturday they were all disposed of before tiffin for 156, Gagrat, not out, having made 67 and Kanga 49, or 116 of the whole score. The Home Eleven going in with a deficit of 49 played out time and drew the game with a score of 125 for 9 wickets. The long stand made by O'Shea and Jervois in the early part of the game materially assisted the Gymkhana eleven, and Prevost's invaluable 43 and his stand with Anderson, the last man, enabled them to make a very even draw of the match.

So keen was the interest in the game that all through the day the boundaries were marked off by hundreds of Parsee spectators, who were as many as five to six deep in many places. Lovers of cricket were to be seen too by scores in the tents, where the game was as keenly watched and appreciated. The weather most fortunately was very favourable, and but for a couple of showers the rain held off all day.

At half-past eleven Kanga and Gagrat, the not outs of Friday, went to the wickets, Holland and Wilkins bowling. The game had hardly commenced, when the rain came down in a heavy shower and caused all to seek the shelter of the tents. After a delay of fifteen minutes play, however, was recommenced, and the wicket was seen to have improved vastly in favour of the batsmen. Runs were secured in very quick succession, and a hundred was signalled about 12 o'clock. It was greeted with quite an ovation. Both men played with previous success, and resisted every attack of the bowlers. When the Gymkhana score was passed there was another demonstration of approval. Gagrat shortly after hit Holland to leg for 3 and completed his half century. Bruce, who had come on instead of Wilkins, now bowled from the pavilion end, and Kennedy from the other side. The change of bowling proved most beneficial, as it effected a separation between the two batsmen, who had been together for hours, and had puzzled every bowler. Kanga and Gagrat had been remarkable for their splendid low drives, the ball never rising half a foot. Bruce, however, succeeded in tempting Kanga, who skied the ball, and was well held by Brooks, fielding on the on-side. This was a matter for congratulation, as it got rid of a troublesome wicket. Kanga had made 49, and his score included several fours and about 6 threes, with many couples. He had joined Gagrat, third wicket down, when the score was only 17, and now retired with it at 122. The stand had resulted in 105 runs, to which he had contributed a little less than half. There was no stint of applause from friend and foe when he retired. (122-4-9.) Gagrat was joined by Doctor, and seven more runs were added to the score; Doctor making a solitary single, when Bruce clean bowled him. (129-5-1.) Bhedwar followed in, and was run out from a smart piece of fielding on the part of Penny. Mody filled the vacancy, but Kennedy took his wickets before he could score more than a couple. (131-7-2.) It was now 12-30, when Bharucha partnered with Gagrat. Bruce, who was hurt, had to go off for Wilkins at this point, and the new comer took his first over, off which he and Gagrat made nine runs. Wilkins's succeeding over was a better one, and in Kennedy's following turn Bharucha was given out leg before wicket, having scored 12. (8-148.) The remaining wickets did not trouble the bowlers much Kennedy bowled them both for 4 runs, though Gagrat contributed four more himself. The innings closed for 156 runs, Gagrat carrying his bat for a brilliant 67, which he had scored without giving a chance once, and with the finest display of correct cricket.

At half-past one the Gymkhana went in for their second turn, with a deficit of 49 runs. Wilkins and O'Shea on a bumpy wicket batted the bowling of Mody and Bharucha. There was only a quarter of an hour's play left before tiffin, during which time 8 runs were made. After tiffin runs came in a little faster, and Wilkins's career was closed by Gagrat, who caught him brilliantly, in the deep field, off Bharucha. Holland went on, and shortly afterwards gave a chance in the slips, which was not accepted. But it availed him little, as Mody bowled him when he had made 3, and O'Shea 10 runs. (2 for 23.) Jervois joined the latter, and both treated the bowling very respectfully, O'Shea only now and again hitting out. There were several changes of bowling which at times appeared very injudicious. O'Shea hit Reporter for 3, and brought 50 upon the telegraph board. With the deficit thus made good, the Gymkhana had to make a fresh start. Mody relieved Reporter, while Bhedwar, underhand, bowled from the other end. Runs came in very slowly now. Bhedwar trundled down six consecutive maidens. Wadia then was put on, and during his over 60 was signalled, the ten runs having taken half an hour to make. Though very few runs had been scored, the stand made was a long and useful one. Jervois was then caught in the slips by Wadia off Mody. Kennedy followed in, and was bowled by Mody. Prevost filled the vacancy, but the score was not increased before O'Shea was caught and bowled by Wadia. (5 for 60.) Dr. Wilkins joined Prevost, who played a very pretty game in his old form. Runs came in quickly, but at 85 Wilkins went out leg before to Bharucha. Little worthy of record occurred during the next hour, except for the brilliant catch with which Gagrat dismissed Bruce, who had a short and merry career. Penny had a piece of ill-luck in being run out, and Brooks was dismissed for nothing. (9 for 98.) Prevost's next partner was Anderson, with whom he made a valuable stand. He was particularly brilliant in his off-side play, and added runs quickly. When time was called at 6 o'clock he had raised the score to 125, to which he had contributed 43, Anderson making a useful 9. The game was thus drawn, and considering that the innings had not closed, the draw was most even.

PARSEES.—First Innings.

Wadia, run out	5
Billimoria, b Holland	0
Surti, b Anderson	9
Gagrat, not out	67
Kanga, c Brooks, b Bruce	49
Doctor, b Bruce	1
Bhedwar, run out	0
Mody, b Kennedy	2
Bharucha, l-b-w, Kennedy	12
Reporter, b Kennedy	4
Tapia, b Kennedy	0
Extras	7
	156

GYMKHANA.—Second Innings.

A D Wilkins, c Gagrat, b Bharucha	10
C E O'Shea, c and b Wadia	28
W Holland, b Mody	3
C E Jervois, c Wadia, b Mody	15
H Kennedy, b Mody	0
F A Prevost, not out	43
Dr Wilkins, l-b-w Bharucha	7
J Bruce, c Gagrat, b Bharucha	4
L Penny, run out	0
D Brooks, b Mody	0
J Anderson, not out	9
Extras	6
	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSEES—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
W. Holland	110	52	8	1
J. Bruce	60	10	8	2
J. Anderson	40	14	2	1
C. O'Shea	40	10	2	0
D. Brooks	15	10	0	0
A. Wilkins	65	30	5	0
H. Kennedy	55	14	3	4

GYMKHANA—Second Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets
Mody	170	56	14	4
Bharucha	125	28	7	3
Tapia	35	9	0	0
Bhedwar	45	5	6	0
Reporter	15	11	1	0
Wadia	30	10	1	1

ATHLETIC CLUB (Y. M. C. A.) *VS.* HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

A CRICKET-MATCH was played on Saturday between the respective teams of the above Clubs, but time would not permit of more than one innings. The following are the full scores with analysis of bowling:—

ATHLETIC CLUB.—1st Innings.

S Poostone, b Choukar	0
F J Clark, b Choukar	6
F Fido, b Choukar	8
H E Harrington c Rao b Mehta	5
W G Treacher, run out	0
J E Waller, b Choukar	0
A R Sharp, b Mehta	7
W N Walmsley, c Mehta, b Choukar	1
W D Waller, c Rao, b Mehta	4
C E Sutton, not out	3
F M Stephens, b Mehta	0
Byes 4, leg byes 1	5
Total	39

HINDU CRICKET CLUB.—1st Innings.

D Kathaw, c J Waller, b Fido	4
L Kaku, b Clark	2
D Purshotum, b Fido	0
T Mathradas, b Clark	10
D V Mehta, l-b-w b Fido	0
D Choukar, c Stephens, b Sutton	6
G S Naik, b Clark	5
B K Rao, c and b Clark	5
Luckmidas, l-b-w, b Clark	3
R A Vyawharkar, c Sutton, b Clark	0
Motabhai, not out	2
Byes 7, wides 4	11
Total	48

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ATHLETIC CLUB (Y. M. C. A.)

	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
D V Mehta	13-4	14	6	4
D Choukar	13	20	4	5

HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

F Clark	19-3	18	12	6
F Fido	16	11	8	3
C E Sutton	9	8	5	1

2ND GLOSTER FIXTURES.

9th Aug.—Regiment v. Marine Batt., Colaba, 11 a.m.
16th „ Regiment v. 4th Bo. Rifles, Colaba, 11 „
18th „ Civil v. Military, Gymkhana, 11 „
23rd „ Garison v. Marine Lines, Esplanade, 11 a.m.
1st Sept.—Regiment v. Vol. Club, Colaba, 2 p.m.
6th „ Regiment v. Royal Arty., Colaba, 11 a.m.
10th „ Regiment v. Y. M. C. A., Bombay, 11 „
29th „ Regiment v. Y. M. C. A., Colaba, 2 p.m.

RAINFALL AT KHANDALLA.

THE rainfall at Khandalla for the week ending the 28th inst. is 7 in. 42 cts. The daily rainfall is as follows:—

	In.	cts.
22nd July	3	26
23rd „	0	70
24th „	1	10
25th „	1	70
26th „	0	20
27th „	0	30
28th „	0	16
Total	7	42
Previously registered	72	42
Grand Total	79	84

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 28.—The barometer has risen at nearly all the stations along the foot of the hills, from Assam to Peshawar, as well as over the greater part of Bengal and Ganjam. It has fallen elsewhere, but nowhere very briskly. The small depression noticed yesterday is still near Allahabad, and the general distribution is the same as yesterday. The winds remain very irregular over Northern India, and the monsoon currents on both sides of India are somewhat lighter than of late. There has been very little rain in Lower Bengal, but elsewhere in Northern India rain has been general; dust and thunderstorms having occurred over the Punjab. At Rawulpindi five inches of rain have fallen; in Central and Southern India the rainfall has been scattered and generally light, except at Sutna, where five inches have fallen.

July 29.—The barometer has generally risen over Northern and Central India, but has fallen over Assam, Burma, and the greater part of the Peninsula. The small depression has advanced westward towards Agra and Jhansi, and has occasioned a slight fall at those two stations, while a rapid recovery has occurred at Allahabad. Winds are light and very irregular over Northern India, but a steady westerly current blows across the Peninsula and the Bay. Rain has fallen, except in Madras; but the amounts in the Punjab are not large. The weather is damp and densely clouded, and the temperature is about normal.

BENGAL.

A VIOLENT SEAMAN.—Mr. Cockerell Smith, at Calcutta, on behalf of Mr. Mulligan, Chief Officer of the ship Brenda, applied for an immediate summons against Joseph Wright, a seaman, for having assaulted his client in the Court buildings this morning. Mr. Smith stated that there was an adjourned case pending against the accused for absence without leave. The Chief Officer was following the Captain into Court when accused, coming up from behind, struck him a blow on the face with his clenched fist in the presence of a Sergeant of Police, who arrested the accused. His Worship observed that as the assault was committed in the presence of a police officer, and the accused had been arrested, the charge could be entered at once, and there would be no need for a summons. Accused was shortly after placed before his Worship for being absent without leave on Sunday last. Captain Holmes, master of the Brenda, stated that accused had been fourteen days in jail, "for theft or something," and returned on board at 1 p.m. on Saturday. He was told to go to his work by the Chief Officer, but refused. The matter was reported to the Captain, who told accused he was not to go ashore, and that on Monday he would see the Magistrate about his having refused duty. Accused went ashore on Sunday, and the Chief Officer had him arrested. Accused urged that he was told about not going ashore on Saturday only, and on Sunday morning he offered to go on duty, but was not allowed to "turn to" by the Chief Officer; he went ashore on Sunday as usual with the rest of the crew. Accused was further charged with having assaulted the Chief Officer within the Court premises this morning. He pleaded guilty, urging that when he returned on board yesterday, and asked the Chief Officer to tell the Captain that he wanted to see him, the Chief Officer refused. There was an altercation, and the Chief Officer called the second and third officers to assist in giving him a thashing. This morning he told the Chief Officer that he was now by himself, and they were man to man, and struck him. The Chief Officer had led him into it, and he could stand it no longer. The Chief Officer stated that he did not know what was the reason for the assault, but on the day previous, accused had threatened to "stretch" him in the Court. This morning he was outside the door of the outer court-room, following the Captain, when the accused struck him. His Worship observed that the assault this morning was of a most unprovoked character, and a serious one. To make it worse, accused had struck the Chief Officer in the precincts of the Court, where, if he had any complaint to make, he could have made it, and it would be enquired into. The sentence of the Court was that for the assault accused should undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and a week's farther imprisonment, of a like nature, for being absent without leave. Accused: "Very good, Sir; very good, thank you."—*Daily News.*

A PREFERENCE FOR JAIL.—Captain E. White, master of the ship Drumblair, charged William Swann, a seaman belonging to the vessel, with being absent without leave. Accused had been sent to jail for 14 days for a similar offence, and was released on Friday, but did not return on board. A "roll" was issued for his arrest yesterday, and he was taken on board by the police. Within ten minutes after the police officer had left the vessel,

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

THE financial quotations wired by Reuter last evening showed no change whatever from those of Thursday. To-day, however, Consols advanced ⅛ per cent., say, to 99⅜; and there was a rise of ⅛d. in Silver at 42⅛d. per oz., following which Rupee Securities advanced ⅛ per cent. in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents, at £67½ and £70, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106. French Rentes in Paris remained at 107. An extra sale of Bills on Calcutta was made by the Indian Council to-day to the amount of 2½ lakhs, at 1s. 4⅛d. or 1-16d. above the price of Wednesday's allotments. The Specie Shipments for the week are wired by Reuter as £110,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, all for this port.

In the General Produce Markets there has been some movement, both yesterday and to-day. Wheat was firm yesterday, and both Hard Red and Club No. 2 were 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes. To-day the market was still firmer, and a further advance of 3d. per quarter was established in Club No. 2 to arrive, Hard Red being quoted as before. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,780,000 quarters, which is 30,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. In Mincing Lane, Linseed had been quiet, and prices have not altered. The week's Imports had aggregated 37,000 quarters, thus exceeding, by 33,000 quarters, the figures for the previous week. Rapeseed had been firm, and there was an advance of 3d. per quarter, both yesterday and to-day, in Calcutta Brown to arrive. Poppy seed comes unchanged. The Goat Skin Sales closed with a generally dull feeling, 1,040,000 skins out of the 1,100,000 put forward, having been sold. Bombay quality was dull, and prices were ½d. per lb. lower.

Business in Liverpool has been decidedly slack since Thursday. Yesterday the market closed quiet; Surats dull; and the total sales, which included 400 Surats, reaching only 6,000 bales. Prices however, were quite unaltered, both for ready stuff and for arrivals. From quiet, the tone became dull to-day, with sales 5,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. Spot prices were still unchanged, but in American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-32d. in July-August deliveries, and of 1-64d. in all other positions, excepting October-November, for which the rate was unaltered. Business is reported in, "Fine" Broach, "Fully Good" clause, for August shipment *via* Canal at 5 1-16d., which is the price paid for September shipment ten days ago, and ⅛d. below the value of ready Cotton. Manchester had been steady.

Reuter's weekly figures make the Liverpool sales, since the previous Friday, 1,000 bales less than for the week before, at 46,000 bales; but the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was exactly the same at 55,000 bales. The total Stock was 26,000 bales less than it stood at last week; that of Surats had increased, by 3,000 bales, to 72,000 bales. It will be seen from our usual figures subjoined that the deficiency in the Liverpool Stock compared with 1887, at the same time, was about the same as we noted last Saturday, *viz*, 135,000 bales; while, as against 1886, the falling off had increased to 54,000 bales. The estimated total visible supply was yesterday 50,000 bales less than it was a week ago, but of other Cotton than East Indian there was really more, by 50,000 bales, in sight than was the case last Friday, the estimated falling off in East Indians alone since the previous week having been 100,000 bales. Comparing the present figures with those of the two previous years, we find a falling off in the total visible supply of 327,000 bales, and 222,000 bales, respectively; and in East Indian Cotton alone, an estimated deficiency of 274,000 bales, as against 1887, and of 81,000 bales, compared with 1886.

There was an advance of 2-16 cent in the Spot price in New York yesterday, at 10 11-16 cents, and of 7 points in September Futures, at 968 cents; and to-day ready Mid.-Uplands moved up further 3-16 cent, say, to 11 cents, while Futures receded one point to 9·74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the present season now show, as will be noticed from the annexed figures, an increase of 269,000 bales, compared with last year, and of 122,000 bales as against the season before; the excess over 1887-8 having thus become greater by 6,000 bales during the week and less by 1,000 bales compared with 1886-87.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparions with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	8,000	3,000	2,000
" exports to U. K.	14,000	16,000	23,000
" " Continent	10,000	6,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,469,000	5,200,000	5,347,000
" exports to U. K. "	2,765,000	2,613,000	2,482,000
" " Cont. "	1,795,000	1,695,000	1,724,000
" Stock in the Ports	190,000	189,000	233,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,220,000	1,547,000	1,441,000
" " Surats	267,000	541,110	343,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	542,000	676,730	595,830
" London	16,000	31,000	17,000
American Afloat	30,000	25,000	41,000
East Indian "	38,000	73,000	76,000
	626,000	805,730	728,830
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅞d.	5 9-16d.	5 5-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16d.	3 15-16d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	1½d.	1⅝d.

Demand for Cotton from local spinners seems quite to have subsided to-day, and the only ready business reported is the purchase of 100 bales of Pachora at Rs. 189½; and the same quantity of Jalgaum, at Rs. 204 per candy. Prices, however, have been steady at the previous level. In contracts for Cotton of the next crop, however, there has been a good deal doing between native operators, at rates showing an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy upon those last quoted. Nearly 1,000 bales of Good Bengals are reported to have been booked for January delivery, at Rs. 168-9, and about half the quantity of "Fully Good," at Rs. 179. There are said to be still takers of Good at Rs. 169, but no givers of contracts under Rs. 170. "Fine" is quoted at Rs. 188. About 500 bales of "Good" Broach for March delivery are said to have been contracted for at Rs. 227½, and there are takers at Rs. 228, but nothing further is reported. "Good" Bhownuggar, for May delivery, could be booked at Rs. 200; but higher than Rs. 199 has not been offered.

WHEAT.—Only a moderate business has been passing to-day; but the tone of the market has been firm in sympathy with telegraphic advices from the other side, and prices are well maintained.

SEEDS have been steady at our last quotations both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*; but purchases have been on a limited scale to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	419 bales.
Wheat	25,533 cwts.
Linseed	5,894 "
Poppyseed	1,051 "
Groundnuts	1,151 "

FREIGHTS are steady, but nothing fresh of importance has transpired in the way of business. Cotton to Liverpool and London is quoted at 17s. 6d., and Wheat and Seeds at 16s. 3d. per ton. To Continental Ports 17s. 6d. all round is named for Havre and Antwerp; 20s. for Cotton and 15s. for Wheat, &c., to Marseilles; 27s. 6d. for Cotton, and 22s. 6d. for Wheat, &c., at a par of Exchange to Genoa; and 35s. and 30s. also at Exchange 2s., respectively, for Trieste and Venice, nominal.

EXCHANGE again opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4⅛d. for Demand, ready and forward; and for ready Telegraphic 1s. 4⅛d. could probably have been done; but buyers for cash are scarce. For early next year some business in Wire Transfer was done at 1s. 4 3-32d. A little was also done in ready 3months' sight Credits at 1s. 4⅛d; but there is still a very limited amount of Private Paper offering, and the only other business on this line that we have heard of is some forward 6 months' sight Credits at 1s 4⅛d., and some private Telegraphic sold to a house at 1s. 4⅛d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s 4½d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. "
Credits do	1s. 4⅛d. "
Francs do.	1·71½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady all day at 100½ for cash and the account, and 100 7-16 for the 30th August. For 4½ per cents 105 nominal is still quoted.

SHARES.—A fair business, almost confined to Mill Shares, has been passing to-day in this market, the tendency in most cases having been to higher rates, though in some instances a decline has been established. Alliance Mill Shares have advanced Rs. 15, as also have Mahalukshmi; Khatao Mucconjee have gone up Rs. 10; City of Bombay Manufacturing and New Great Eastern are Rs. 5 higher, and Lukmidas Khimji and Oriental are Rs. 2½ dearer. Soonderdas, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 10; and Bombay United, Colaba Land and Mill, Jevraz Balloo, and Queen, are all Rs. 5 lower.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WRIGHT—July 3, at "Cunningham Villa," Dunbar, Scotland, Henry Gore Wright, Esq., late of Shahpore.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AIKMAN—July 21, at Mainpuri, the wife of R S Aikman, C S, of a daughter.
BURKE—July 25, at Bangalore, the wife of Commissariat Sergeant P J Burke, of a son.
CLARK—July 23, at Mussoorie, the wife of Frank Clark, of a son. (Still-born.)
DAVIS—July 22, at Telwarte, Kumaon, the wife of A P Davis, of a daughter.
EVANS—July 25, at Aligarh, the wife of H Farrington Evans, C.S., of a son.
FROST—July 1, at 60, Warwick-road, Earl's-court, the wife of the late Captain G A Frost, R A, of a daughter.
JUDGE—July 22, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant C B Judge, 2nd Goorkhas, of a son, (still-born.)
MARSH—July 22, at "Prospect Place," Murree, the wife of Colonel F Marsh, of a daughter.
SHORT—July 25, at the "Retreat," Yercaud, the wife of Deputy Surgeon General John Shortt, M D, M R C P L, F L S, &c., of a son.
STANFORD—July 27, at Fort St. George, Madras, the wife of Lieut. H. B. Stanford, R.A., Ordnance Officer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TEVERSHAM—SYMONDS—July 26, at All Souls' Church, Coimbatore, by the Rev. W. L. Pritchatt Shaw, Captain R. K. Teversham, D. S. O., Madras Staff Corps, to Ethel Mary, eldest daughter of W. A. Symonds, Esq., Superintendent Central Jail.
HUTCHINSON—HUGGINS—July 6, at Allahabad, by the Rev. F. J. Clarke, Railway Chaplain, Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. Engine Driver, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of Dublin, to Ellen, daughter of the late Huggins, Esq.

DEATHS.

TIERNAN—July 20, at "Tara Cottage," Naini Tal, Edward Charles Tiernan, of the N.-W. P. Police, of paralysis, brought on by an attack of sun-stroke in the plains, in May last, aged 52 years, 6 months and 7 days.
WILSON—July 26th, at Ahmedabad, Gervase Clifton Fyers Wilson, aged 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1888.

WHEN Sir Richard Temple last year recounted in one of the reviews the achievements of the British Administration in India during the reign of the Queen he gave special prominence to the operations of the Survey Department. The report of the work of the Department for 1886-7 which has just been issued goes far to confirm the almost enthusiastic estimate which Sir Richard Temple has formed of the value of the services it is rendering the administration. The work has many aspects. There are the cadastral surveys without which it would be impossible to put revenue settlements on a satisfactory basis; topographical surveys; surveys of forests which seem nowhere to have been so much in demand as in the Bombay Presidency; and traverse surveys; besides geodetic observations, observations for the registration of tides, and occasional geographical surveys, such as those carried out by Major Hobday in the Shan States, and by Colonel Woodthorpe between Manipur and the Chindwin District. To the excellent work done at head-quarters the reports themselves bear witness, abundantly illustrated as they are with admirable maps and with specimens of various phototype processes employed in the Calcutta offices. The topographical surveys of last year were carried on by eight parties, the area surveyed being 17,510 square miles. A rather larger area was surveyed in the year before, but there were then ten parties engaged. Two of them were last year transferred to revenue survey operations under the Government of India, work which claims precedence over topographical survey inasmuch as delay in it may entail loss of revenue. In this Presidency two parties were engaged, one in the South Mahratta Country, and the other in the Gujerat and Thana Districts. The first-named party was divided into two sections, one of which undertook surveys in the Khanapur forest in the Belgaum Collectorate, and the other completed a "sheet" comprising the western part of the Belgaum taluka, the villages of the Chief of Hira, and a portion of the Sawantwadi State. Mr. Lawson's notes of the work done in this locality bear testimony to the extremely interesting character of the country, and not less to the difficulty of the work. It is the country of Sivaji; it bristles with reminiscences of Mahratta warfare in the form of hill forts planted upon the peaks of the Ghats. There is Pargad, at an elevation of 2400 feet, a fort once held by Sivaji, and now turned to more peaceful account as a police outpost; Mahipalgad, another of Sivaji's forts, at an elevation of 3,269 feet; and Kalanindhigad, on the Ram Ghat road, and 3,333 feet above sea level. Mr. Lawson devotes a paragraph to the beauties of the little sanitarium which Colonel Westropp has established at Amboli, on the crest of the Ghats, on the splendid military road from Vingorla to Belgaum. Amboli has only to be more widely known to be largely appreciated.

The Guzerat and Thana district party, like that detailed for the South Mahratta Country, was divided into two sections. One of them was engaged between Surat and Palanpur, on a topographical survey; the other was put at the service of the Bombay Government in making forest surveys in the Thana district, a work rendered necessary by recent measures in forest administration. The work is being done with great care and minuteness, the scale being eight inches to the mile, and it necessarily entails much labour and slow progress. In addition to difficulties resulting from the contour and character of the country, the forests are, especially between November and January, very malarious, and the staff engaged in these operations suffered severely from fever. The Bombay Government, however, seem to have been anxious that the work should be carried through without delay, and it was continued during this unhealthy time. The history of the operations of the Survey Department, indeed, is in many of its pages a record of conflict with difficulties of many kinds. In Beluchistan, for example, where the work is being done with as much minuteness as in a settled country, man and nature have between them interposed many an obstacle to easy surveying. The parties engaged have had to face extreme heat and extreme cold. In the Marri and Bugti countries, in addition to the intricacies of the ground, there was extreme difficulty in getting water and supplies. In other localities a dense haze overspread the landscape, and it was impossible to lay down triangles. Tribal commotions interfered with operations elsewhere, and the inability of the Brahuis to understand that the cairns put up as survey marks were for an innocuous purpose caused a good deal of inconvenience. But it is in this way that civilization has to fight its patient battle against barbarism. In Burma, where one party were engaged in forest survey, the dacoits were an even more serious obstacle to work than the climate and the tribesmen were in Beluchistan. Parties were organized for service in the Prome and Pegu districts in the cold weather of 1886. But the dacoits were about, and the party of surveyors detailed for service on either side of the Irrawady Valley Railway on hearing of them went into headquarters, refusing to resume work unless a police guard were given them, and a guarantee that Government would provide for their families in the event of "anything happening to them." It was impossible to comply with these conditions, so that the survey in that part had to be given up. In Pegu things were almost as bad. There was much fever, with many dacoits and more panic, and work went on slowly. From all this it will be seen that the course of topographical survey in India runs by no means smoothly, and that the operations of a department which makes such large demands upon the technical skill, the courage, and the physical endurance of those engaged in it are quite deserving of the high praise which has been bestowed upon them.

Some of the indirect results of the work of the Department have been of great interest, and in more than one of the papers printed with the report we come across information which is of value from the ethnological point of view. Colonel Strahan's report on the survey in the Nicobars is an excellent example of what a survey officer can do in the way of giving a comprehensively interesting picture of the scene of his labour. Here too the work was prosecuted under great difficulties. Supplies were nowhere to be obtained in the islands, and as the natives were lazy, and often fled in terror on the approach of strangers, there was no local labour that could be relied on. The forests on most of the islands are hopelessly impenetrable, and the low country is so swampy as to be almost untraversable. This is not a tempting account, even of islands the scenery of which Colonel Strahan says, of indescribable beauty, and whose coral strand is washed by water of marvellous purity, seems to realise Bishop Heber's vision. Yet man is not so vile here as he is in the Andamans—or as he was until some of his original vices were modified by British rule. The Nicobarese are friendly, peaceable, and grossly superstitious, and as a correlative to at least the two former qualities they are hopelessly lazy. But they have at least one abnormally developed intellectual faculty. They are wonderful linguists, quickly picking up English or Hindustani, and taking to themselves English names as readily as Egyptian donkey boys give them to their donkeys. The case of the Nicobarese discourages the belief that it is only a continental people that can quickly learn foreign languages, and warns us that Englishmen must find some others excuse than the fact that they are an insular nation for being slower than their neighbours in learning other tongues. Of even more importance from the geographical and ethnographical points of view than this interesting paper are the notes of trans-Himalayan explorations recently undertaken by an expert referred to as "R. N." in Bhutan and on the Lower Sangpo river. This, as well as Major Hobday's and Colonel Woodthorpe's accounts of their geographical surveys in Upper Burma, will be best appreciated in the Intelligence Department. The record of the year's work that has been done under the direction of Colonel Thuillier is most creditable, and there is no department under the Government of India that in its own peculiar line is doing better service to the State than this.

THE adjourned debate on the proposed grant to the new Zoological Gardens comes on this afternoon. The question at issue is really very simple. It is whether it is more economical to pay Rs. 8,000 per annum for three years certain to the new Zoological Garden, or to go on paying that amount indefinitely for the maintenance of animals which drag out existence in the Victoria Gardens. As a mere matter of economy the vote ought to be given, as cheers are on happy occasions—three times three. It is all very well for a member of the Town Council to say that the Municipality can at any time save the Rs. 8,000 per annum by refusing to vote it for the support of the present zoological collection. Even the most economical have not yet proposed a course which would be so unpopular. For many years past the money has been voted without demur, and it will continue to be voted for years to come, unless the animals are made self-supporting by some such scheme as that which Mr. Phipson and the Natural History Society have proposed. There can be little doubt that if a *plebiscite* of the ratepayers were taken as to whether the zoological collection should be done away with, or the annual vote continued, there would be a thumping majority for the preservation of the collection. The humanity of the native community provides the funds for the upholding of the Pinjrapole as a refuge for decayed and decrepid animals, and the same interest in animal life prompts to equal liberality in the support of public gardens where animals of all kinds may be observed and studied. The Municipal Act expressly authorises the appropriation of funds for Gardens and Museums, for the recreation and instruction of the citizens. The general public has testified its approval of the scheme in a very practical form by subscribing in a few weeks a sum of money considerably in excess of the amount which the Corporation is asked to provide during the next three years. Once the gardens are set going, the liberality of the generous public may be counted upon to extend their usefulness. A large number of *ferae naturae* have been already offered to the Natural History Society. The allocation for three years of the sum now voted annually will relieve the city funds of a liability, while giving to the citizens a new source of interest and profitable amusement, of which the present collection in the Victoria Gardens can afford but a faint idea.

That the new Zoological Gardens will become popular and self-supporting may be inferred from experience elsewhere, where such institutions are well organised and are under competent supervision. A possible source of income which may be recommended to the Secretary is the breeding and rearing of tigers and lions, to say nothing of the more remunerative ostrich or the bounding kangaroo. Why should not these latter be also bred up and made to contribute their powerful tails to the sustenance of the members of the Byculla and other Clubs? Kangaroo tail soup leaves that of the slower turtle nowhere in the opinion of unbiassed judges. As for the breeding of lions in captivity, the Zoological Gardens in London and similar gardens on the Continent obtain young lions by purchase from the Dublin Zoological Gardens, which does a very good trade in that somewhat adventurous business. The price of a lion of good points is £200, and the sale of a few in the course of a year adds considerably to the income of the Society which breeds them. The playful little cubs are a good "draw" and help the popularity of the Zoo where they are cultivated. In Bombay the Bengal tiger would not be too proud to be domesticated when allowed the comparatively large amount of compensatory cage space which it is the intention of the Natural History Society to allow him in his captivity. But if all these possibilities are to be realised it is necessary that the Corporation shall co-operate; seeing that, as we have said, it will get rid of an annual outlay of Rs. 8,000, which may go on for the next fifty years, by undertaking to pay up that sum for three years certain. The self-sacrifice which the members of the Corporation are asked to make in the matter is not excessive.

THE news that a Boer force has invaded territory under British influence, and fought a battle with the natives, seems to justify the forecast of those who predicted that our quarrel with the Zulus would be taken advantage of for ulterior purposes of a somewhat far reaching scope. Not very long since it was stated in Berlin that the New Republic of Zululand—that is to say the settlement which the Boers have effected in the most fertile half of the Zulu territory—had united with the Transvaal. Whether this report was well founded or not, it seems to be quite certain that there has been an intention to effect that amalgamation, and follow it up by union with the Free State. This amalgamation of the three Dutch States was looked forward to as the first step towards establishing their supremacy in South Africa. The Africander Bund has been labouring, as its name indicates, to bring about this union of the Boers. The Government of the Transvaal have made arrangements by which every Boer in the territory of that Republic can arm himself with a Martini-Henry and a supply of ammunition by a system of annual payments to the State. There is something very Dutch in this combination of the commercial with the military instinct. It was known that the immigration of new settlers consequent upon the recent gold discoveries in South Africa was likely to give the predominance in the near future to the British element of the white population of South Africa. The Boers were understood to have taken alarm at this prospect, and there were symptoms of a disposition to hasten the amalgamation of the Free States, the idea being that by fomenting troubles in Zululand and procuring arms from the German settlements in the north, the united Boers would be able to hold their own. The supposition seems to be based largely on the calculation that it will not pay the British Empire to go to war with them. The memory of Majuba Hill is still strong, and the Boers believe that they can ultimately absorb both Natal and Cape Colony, and establish a Dutch Republic reaching to the Zambesi. It is to be noted that Sir Hercules Robinson, the High Commissioner, has been directed to inform the Transvaal Government that the native territory up to the river Zambesi is under British influence. Meanwhile we are at war with the Zulus, to whom no doubt the Boers will give a certain amount of support. Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech made a few weeks since, spoke hopefully of the prospect of establishing British supremacy thoughout South Africa. Whether the Government will endeavour to justify that hope after the experience of the results of the similar policy inaugurated by Sir Bartle Frere is open to doubt. The "Prancing pro-Consul" forced the hand of the then Government in the sincere belief that it would be found very easy and quite inexpensive to maintain order throughout South Africa with the small British force which could be spared for the purpose. Sir Hercules Robinson is not likely to incur the responsibility which proved so disastrous to Sir Bartle Frere.

THE rainfall has not been as scanty this year at other places on the coast as it has been at Bombay. At Goa, where the average is only about ninety inches, over sixty-eight inches of rain had fallen by the end of last week.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and party left for the first tour to Raneegunge, &c., on Friday afternoon in the steamer Buckland. They go by water to Uluberiah and Midnapore.

IN the annual report on the foreign trade of the North-West Provinces we are told that the Nepal forests were closed against the timber traders of India during the greater part of the year owing to the detection of extensive frauds.

THE Nepal Durbar having applied for the services of an Engineer to carry out a scheme of water-works at Khatmandu, the Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of Mr. Finnimore, of the Bengal Public Works Department.

WHAT is knows as the Jamalpur *mela* case in which Mr. Glazier was censured by the Government of Bengal has been finally disposed of by the Secretary of State. Mr. Glazier has failed to induce the India Office to interfere, Lord Cross going so far even as to express his entire concurrence with the action of the Government

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The following is the result of the Eclipse Stakes :—

Orbit	1
Ossory...	2
Martley	3

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, JULY 27.

The Empress of Germany gave birth to a Prince to-day.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

STOCKHOLM, JULY 28.

The Emperor William sails to-day for Copenhagen.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, JULY 28.

In the House of Commons last evening, the Local Government Bill was read a third time.

In the House of Lords last night, the Local Government Bill was read a first time.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Lambeth Conference closed yesterday, previous to which a special service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, at which 150 Bishops of the Anglican Communion from all parts of the world were present.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

An inquest was held yesterday at Mitchelstown on Mr. John Mandeville, who was imprisoned in the Tullamore Gaol with Mr. O'Brien, and who died three days after his release.

The jury found the death due to unjustifiable treatment received by the deceased while in prison.

[Mr. John Mandeville was a solicitor, and was imprisoned for an offence under the Crimes Act. He went into prison in apparently robust health; refusing to perform menial offices, he was kept in a dark unwholesome cell on bread and water and left at night on a plank bed without proper covering. When discharged from prison he was broken down, and it appears that he has since succumbed.]

SEIZURE OF BRITISH SEALERS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

News has been received here that an American tug has seized four British Sealers in the Behring Sea.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

PARIS, JULY 29.

Five thousand navvies have struck work and hold daily demonstrations here.

The military has been summoned to protect those who are not "out."

A collision took place this morning between the military and the men on strike, during which several of the latter have been injured. Fifty arrests were made.

TURKOMAN REVOLT IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, JULY 28.

The Yomud Turkomans have revolted and are threatening Astrabad.

The insurgents have sacked the villages in the vicinity of Astrabad.

The people have appealed for help to the Shah.

The local troops are powerless.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' PENSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

In April 1884 special pensions of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, were authorised as rewards for approved service for Civil Engineers who might render three years' service as Chief Engineer or Superintending Engineer. It was not, however, decided whether the service qualifying for these special pensions was to be substantive service, or whether periods of temporary service might be included. In future all service will count towards these pensions, but periods passed on leave other than privilege leave will be excluded, and periods of three months and under during which an officer merely officiates will not count.

These extra pensions cannot be claimed as a right, but will only be granted at the discretion of the Government of India as rewards for approved services.

BANQUET TO SIR GREGORY PAUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

Last night the members of the Calcutta Bar gave a complimentary dinner to Sir Gregory Charles Paul, an Armenian, and Advocate-General of Bengal, upon the honour of Knighthood being conferred on him.

Mr. Broughton, Administrator-General for Bengal, rose to propose the health of the guest amid deafening cheers. He referred to some of the now historical cases in which the Advocate-General took part, such as the case of the Ameer Khan Wahabee and the case against the *Englishman* by Mr. Tayler, of Patna, for defamation.

Sir Charles replied in suitable terms.

EXPECTED PACIFICATION OF THE SAGAING DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 28.

The late noted dacoit leader Shwe Yan had sixty followers with him when he was encountered and killed by Lieut. Minogue and a patrol of the Royal Munsters.

The opinion of the Commissioner of the Central Division of Upper Burma is that this man's death ensures the speedy and entire pacification of the whole of the Sagaing District.

DIFFICULTY WITH THE CHINS.

The Tashon Chin Chiefs have returned all captives captured in the raid at Kundo, but refuse to surrender the Shwegyobyn pretender and other rebels demanded from them in return.

They demand the restitution of cattle belonging to the Chingkaing rebels, which have been seized and confiscated by the loyal Sawbwa of Kale.

They threaten to attack villages west of the Myittha river, unless the cattle are returned within fifteen days. The Sawbwa has been instructed not to return the cattle.

A hundred military police will occupy Sihoung, close to the foot of the Tashon Range, and the Indian garrison will be reduced to a hundred rifles; Kaleymyo remaining at its present strength.

Complications with the Chin tribes seem now inevitable.

SUSPECTED FOUL PLAY.

Mr. Brind, Assistant Commissioner, is reported missing from Kalwet in the Shwebo District since yesterday morning; having gone into the jungle without an escort. His pony returned riderless at night. The Deputy Commissioner is gone with a body of Mounted Infantry to the spot.

SIR ASMAN JAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

Sir Asman Jah will leave Simla on his return ourney to Hyderabad on the 9th August. The Minister will have an interview with the Viceroy Kohat this afternoon, Monday.

THE KURAM VALLEY ESCORT.

Two British officers will accompany the escort which attends Mr. Udny to the Kuram Valley. The escort itself will consist of 300 infantry, 75 sabres, and two mountain guns chosen from the garrison.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Major Sawyer will officiate as Deputy Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, pending Colonel Woodthorpe's return from England in October next.

Captian H. Streetfield comes out with Lord Lansdowne as Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. J. G. Cordery, C.S.I., Resident at Hyderbad, has retired from the service, his resignation dating from the expiration of his leave on the 13th inst.

RANGOON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 29.

Cholera has broken out in the Tounghoo and Moulmein jails; badly in Moulmein. Of fifty cases twenty-three proved fatal.

The Inspector-General of Prisons proceeds to Tounghoo to-night to inquire into the affair and to initiate remedial measures.

The Chamber of Commerce sent a strong representation to Government regarding the annoyance caused to the mercantile community by the new interpretations of the Stamp Act by local authorities.

150 persons have been arrested as having been implicated in the attack on the railway at Zigone, but only seventy of this number will be tried; the remainder will be released owing to insufficient evidence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, with London mails of 20th inst., left here for Aden, at 11 p.m., yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valletta arrived here this afternoon, two days before due date.

SINGAPORE, JULY 27.

The Italian steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 15th instant, arrived here to-day.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 29.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar s. s. Avoca reached here direct from Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.....	1s. 3⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. do.	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	106
Bar Silver	42

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	43,000 bales.
" " " Surats.....	3,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton...	37,000 "
" " " Surats ...	8,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	542,000 "
" " Surats.....	72,000 "
" " of Cotton in London...	16,000 "

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 28.

10 p.m.	81·1

SUNDAY, JULY 29.

6 a.m.	79·1
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·2

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted :—Mr. Collier, Officiating Magistrate, Rangpur, is allowed leave for two months, and Mr. O'Brien is appointed to act for him. Mr. Growse, officiating Joint-Magistrate, Buxar, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. Macpherson is appointed to act as Magistrate of Bankura, during the absence of Mr. Tayler. The Rev. G. A. Ford, B.A., is appointed to act as Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, during the absence, on special duty, of the Rev. F. R. Michell. Mr. W. A. C. Beadon, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Buxar, is allowed leave for three months, and Mr. H. G. Tayler, Assistant Superintendent of Jails, Buxar, is appointed to act for him. Mr. R. W. Nicholson, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is appointed to act temporarily as Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Behar. Surgeon-Major S. C. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Sialda, and Police Surgeon, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, and his place will be taken by Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell, Officiating Civil Surgeon, 24 Parganas.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farrindon Road, London.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 13.

MR. PARNELL still holds the field. Mr. O'Donnell's action against the *Times* and its consequences—especially the consequences—have proved to be more than a nine days' wonder. Mr. O'Donnell, however, has dropped out of consideration. This is not surprising if, as his old college friend, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., says, he "is now, perhaps, the most friendless man in the world." There is no room in modern existence for friendless folk. Mr. O'Donnell's downfall is declared to be due to "vanity, envy, uncharitableness, and a strange lack of all discretion" which "made him ridiculous and unpopular in the House of Commons generally, then brought him into collision with his friend, so that he found it impossible to get re-elected." *Exit* Mr. O'Donnell: "A live dog is better than a dead lion." Perhaps it will not be offensive to Mr. Parnell if I do not shrink from continuing the metaphor, and declaring that, in some respects, his is very much of a dog's life just now. Certainly, no expression is too harsh to be used by Unionists against him—no man's character could well be blacker than his is alleged to be. That is one side of the shield; the other side is radiant with brightness. Not a single Home Ruler has fallen from him because of the charges alleged; on the contrary, faith in his integrity, trust in his honour, among Gladstonian Liberals and Irish Nationalists, are greater than ever. More than that: he has tapped the great reservoir of Colonial good-will and Imperial Federationist sympathies. When I went to South Africa two years ago, I was told that the whole colony was strongly Unionist and Imperialist; that there was hardly a Home Ruler from Cape Agulhas to Kaffraria land. It is from that very quarter, from the colony which has recently *feted* Lord Carnarvon, that the Home Rule movement has received important financial support. Mr. Parnell has stated that he is not a Separationist, and that he is a Federationist, and that Ireland has no thought of breaking away from the Empire, but will bear its share of burdens cheerfully. Thereupon Mr. Rhodes promises ten thousand pounds to the Nationalist funds, and tells of another thousand which will be sent. Mr. Parnell's letters to Mr. Rhodes and his conversation with the ubiquitous *Pall Mall Gazette* interview mark an epoch in the Home Rule movement. There are a number of Liberal Unionists who, if they had not so strongly committed themselves, would return to Gladstonians to-morrow. One of these gentlemen, not remotely interested in Midland Counties' salt mines, came to see me two days ago, as he said, to talk over the Indian salt problem. It did not take us long to exhaust this topic, and when we had exhausted it, I found why this Unionist M.P. had called to see me; his object was to discuss the position of dissentient Liberals in view of Mr. Parnell's pronouncements. He candidly declared that he was not animated by any hostility to Mr. Gladstone, and that if the Home Rule Bill had been framed on the lines now described, he for one would not have left his Party.

The Government, last night, somewhat changed their position. Mr. Smith announced that he and his colleagues were still averse to the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the authenticity or otherwise of the letters published in the *Times*. But they no longer held to their contention that the Irish Leader had the legal Cæsar to go to, and they must leave him to his remedy. Instead they propose to bring in a Bill to constitute a special tribunal consisting of past and present judges to enquire into the whole case as presented by the Attorney-General. To this, as you will see, Mr. Parnell yielded only a grudging acquiescence. When I see the terms of the motion and the names of the men who are to constitute the tribunal, I will say if I can agree with you—was, in effect, Mr. Parnell's reply. In this attitude he was supported by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Smith promises on Monday to bring in his Bill and make clear what the Government are really offering. One of Mr. Parnell's strongest objections to the review of the whole of "Parnellism and Crime" is that the contention of the pamphlet is to introduce a new measure of responsibility as affecting public men, making them responsible for every thing said or done by their supporters, which they do not distinctly reprobate and disclaim. Such a contention, if accepted and acted upon, would make Mr. Balfour a would-be murderer of Mr. Gladstone, for at a meeting in Lancashire, not long ago, when he made a reference to the Liberal leader, he was interrupted by a very energetic suggestion, "Shoot him, shoot him." Mr. Balfour took no notice of the interruption, but proceeded with his remarks. It is more than foolish to say Mr. Balfour wishes Mr. Gladstone to be shot, and that if he were "moonlighted" the Chief Secretary should be put upon his trial as an accessory before the fact. Yet this is exactly what it is proposed to do if the whole of the *Times'* indictment is accepted and submitted to the Commission of Judges. I do not believe that such a body would accept so loose a subject for inquiry, but that they would rule out all extraneous matters and confine themselves to investigating the actual charges affecting Mr. Parnell. I hear people saying there will be no inquiry,—that on the one side there will be objection to the breadth of the investigation, and on the other a determination not to have it narrowed. My own opinion is that there will be an inquiry, that between to-day and Monday some means will be devised to accommodate what now appears to be irreconcileable. It will speak very badly for our civilization if charges of such hideousness can be brought against a political chief and never be brought to an issue,—hung up, in fact, to the annoyance and dissatisfaction of every one. There is a good deal of tall talk in some of the Nationalist circles. If, say some, an enquiry is entered upon, the *Times*, and not the *Times* only, but many who are supporting it, will be very sorry they did not accept the situation, as it was left in the Chief Justice's Court, when Mr. O'Donnell's claim collapsed. Whatever the issues may be which are placed before a Statutory Commission of the kind suggested, they would assuredly be fairly adjudicated upon; as little of personal equation as possible would be introduced, and at least the vexed question as to whether the so-called Parnell letters are genuine productions or forgeries would be set at rest.

Our one and only real sensationalist set all the town a-talking yesterday afternoon, and caused its anti-Radical rival to denounce its statements in the earliest possible edition, "A 'high personage,' who is near and dear to England, and who was nearest and dearest to the dead, is weeping to night at Frederikskron, in a palace which is in all but the name a prison." In such periphrastic phrase were we informed that the Emperor William II. was showing his filial affection. On the one hand the statement is denounced as a lying rumour; nothing more false was ever invented; on the other it is believed there is a very large element of truth in it. There is no doubt about the fact that Frederikskron palace was placed in a state of siege the moment after the late Emperor died, as also that Dr. Hovell's boxes were searched before he was allowed to leave German territory. The feeling against the English doctors in certain Teutonic circles approached the stage of insanity. In the (then) Crown Prince's set they were hated with an animosity which may be understood by the report which some of the German doctors in attendance on the Emperor have issued. As my contribution to the rumours of the hour I will repeat now a story I heard at first-hand from one of the parties to it a week or two before the Emperor Frederick died. I may premise by stating that my informant was for some months at San Remo and afterwards at Berlin, but had the good sense to leave the latter city before the decease of the Emperor. "I was one day," he said, "in Sir Morell Mackenzie's room at Berlin. Prince Henry came in, and after some general talk, remarked: 'Do you know what my brother has just said? He declared that if father had died last week, when he appeared to be so very ill, he would have put a cordon of soldiers round the palace, and would not have allowed any of you to leave until he thought it wise to do so.' Some thing further was said about impounding papers, &c., and the conversation ended." I very much question if, after such a hint, Sir Morell Mackenzie was foolish enough to keep in Germany any papers—either his own or papers of others entrusted to him; it is very unlikely that, when the search did take place as threatened, anything of value in the possession of the English doctor was found. Indeed, it is shrewdly guessed that the return to England of a well-known European journalist at a time when events in Berlin were more than usually interesting from a journalistic point of view had something to do with placing Sir Morell Mackenzie's papers in a safe place.

The Viceroy designate of India has recently had a protracted interview with the Marquis of Ripon. The nature of what transpired is, of course, kept quite secret, but from what I have heard in other quarters your former Viceroy is likely to have found himself in agreement on many points with Lord Dufferin's successor. The Marquis of Lansdowne was not at the India Office very long, nor is that the place perhaps where one can obtain the most correct views about our oriental possessions, but several persons, who have had the pleasure of meeting his Excellency since his return from Canada, have told me that they were surprised to find how thoroughly *au courant* he seemed to be in regard to Indian affairs. His Lordship is now in town busy preparing for his journey to India. Last night he was the principal guest at the banquet held in honour of the twenty-first anniversary of Canadian Federation, and made a very happy speech. I hear that the Northbrook Club will entertain his lordship before his departure from England. There is certain to be a large gathering of Indian as well as English members of the Club. As I predicted last week, there is to be an Autumn Session, or, to be strictly correct, autumn sitting. For various reasons the Government would rather have done without it, but they could not help themselves, unless the Session was to be entirely barren of legislative measures. Mr. W. H. Smith, in the statement he made to the House on Tuesday, did not absolutely say that Parliament would reassemble in October or November, but circumstances have since occurred to show that it will be almost impossible for the work to be got through otherwise. The Government are anxious to pass the Local Government Bill, the only important measure of the year, before the holidays, but the House of Lords may object to give their assent to the Ministerial scheme without adequate discussion. It would be unfair to put the blame for the present break down of the Parliamentary machine entirely upon the Government, but, regarded with the most friendly eyes, it is impossible to avoid seeing with what want of wisdom the affairs of the House have been conducted. The most strenuous endeavours will be made to get the London Government clauses accepted pretty much as they stand; the Government is strong enough to do what it wants in this respect, and will do it. But the measure is not one which will stand long without amendment. Not the least interesting incidents of the sitting in which Mr. Smith made his—to members—portentous announcement were the mild yet persistent attacks of Lord Randolph Churchill and the patronage of Mr. Gladstone. One consequence of the difficulty in which the Government found themselves was to nip an Indian debate in the bud. Mr. Bradlaugh had obtained first place for Tuesday next for a motion in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission to overhaul generally the administration of India and to take evidence in India as well as in England. Foiled for the 17th, the member for Northampton determined to repeat his Ruby Mines tactics of last Session, and put Sir John Gorst out of countenance by a debate before the Budget could be introduced. A new rule of the House—one of those passed in February last—prevents this course being taken, so that if the suggested Royal Commission is still desired it can only be talked about in the regular debate on the Budget. This question of an Autumn Session is a serious one, in so far as it proves that, without obstruction, and with grand committees sitting in various parts of the House to ease the Chamber, it is nevertheless impossible to get through the work of a normal Session. The interests of the Empire requiring Parliamentary attention are now so manifold, and are increasing so rapidly, that the Imperial Parliament, as it has been so long known, must soon change its form and transact its business in other ways.

Sir Roper Lethbridge has received the Return he asked for respecting Mr. William Tayler, of Patna. It has been out five days, and Sir Roper has so far made no sign. Perhaps he will, with his customary ability, find something to say; but he will never get the House of Commons to institute the enquiry asked for, nor persuade the British public that injustice will be done by such a course. Now that we have the documents on which Sir John Gorst relied, and which Mr. J. M. Maclean had evidently seen, there need be no surprise at the collapse of Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion. Mr. Tayler was offered a public enquiry, and he declined it. In March, 1859, he said, "While, therefore, I am thankful to the Governor-General in Council for offering me the option of a public inquiry, I beg respectfully to decline it, and shall take the liberty of submitting hereafter the reasons which have induced me to do so." Among the papers published is a long letter from Mr. Samuells, Commissioner of Patna, in which Mr. Tayler is charged with having hanged or transported people whom other judges would have acquitted. Further, he is reminded that this was a feat on which he had particularly plumed himself. Yet further: Mr. Samuells unquestionably proves what he alleged. Mr. Tayler was wise in avoiding enquiry twenty-nine years ago; he would have shown equal wisdom if he had refrained from calling attention to the treatment he has received; all he has received is hearty condemnation. He sought for wool; he is himself shorn.

The *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for July, without having any very striking article in it, is of more than average general interest for Indian and Anglo-Indian readers. One doubts, however, whether Mr. W. G. Pedder, C.S.I., would have said such flattering things about the wisdom of the Indian Council if he had been present in one of the Committee rooms of the House of Commons recently, and had heard General Richard Strachey's confession of its helplessness. Recent revelations take away the whole value of Mr. Pedder's offering of incense; his offerings are presented to a discredited deity. Mr. Demetrius Boulger contributes to his own review a number of letters addressed to him by General Gordon, with whom he appears to have been on terms of close intimacy. The letters are highly characteristic; it would have been a loss to literature had they never seen the light. Both Indian and extra-Indian politics are discussed, while the Native States are considered in their military and civil aspects by diverse writers. Mahomedan activity—which Sir Syed Ahmed Khan has so vividly quickened—finds its representative in a long article on the Punjab University by Moulvi Abd-ur Rashid. Two old-time articles, one by Mr. Talboys Wheeler on "India Sixty Years Ago," and the other by Mr. Edward Salmon on the "Journals of Bishop Turner, of Calcutta," give a flavour to the number. Those Indians who are dissatisfied with the social treatment they receive in India from Europeans, will at least be interested in Mr. Carr Stephen's disquisition on social intercourse. Mr. Mehdi Husan, the Chief Justice of Hyderabad, receives a pat on the back; his "instructive letters on Indian topics have always commanded a very wide circle of readers." This, however, is all the comfort the Nawab is likely to get out of the article. The whole drift of Mr. Carr Stephen's contention is opposed to the speedy realisation of that Indian social millenium which will make travelled Indians as happy in India as they are in England.

Judging by telegrams from Eastern India you have not had the most satisfactory of weather of late. Badly off, however, as you may have been, we are still worse off. The calendar says this is mid-summer; the temperature compels us to insist that it is mid-winter. Yesterday and the day before the mercury was five degrees lower than it was on January 1st, 1887. Researches have gone back sixty years, and no such cold weather in the middle of July has been known. Snow fell heavily in Derbyshire and scantily in some parts of London. Two days this week I have had a blazing fire in my office and also at home. It was needed, too. What is surprising is that all this cold has been suffered while a westerly wind was blowing. The wind to-day is still in the same quarter, but there is a great change in the temperature, the sun is actually shining, and is only occasionally obscured by a passing cumulus cloud of light—not to say of frivolous—character after all we have suffered.

I hear that the attention of Parliament is likely to be called by Lord Stanley of Alderley to the conduct of the European Magistrate in Behar, who, in a case of theft, ordered the prosecutrix to be medically examined. Lord Northbrook intends on Tuesday to move for a copy of the correspondence referred to by Viscount Cross on Monday regarding the adoption by the Rajpootana States of reforms in connection with marriage and funeral customs.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

Orbit	1
Ossory	2
Martley	3

THE result of this race which reached Bombay through Reuter's agency on Saturday morning was as above stated. The Eclipse Stakes (of 10,000 sovs with 500 sovs. in addition for the second horse) closed the Sandown Park second summer meeting. The length of the course was a mile and a quarter, and in the running three year olds carried 8st. 8; fours 9st. 6; mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.; any winner of a weight for age race value 500 sovs. to carry 4lbs.; of 1,000 sovs. 7lbs. extra; the winner of the Derby, Oaks, or St. Ledger or Grand Prix de Paris, to carry 10lbs. extra. For this race there were 184 subs, 58 of whom paid first forfeit. By subscription of 5 gs. each for folds and 10 gs. for yearlings, the only forfeit if declared by the first Tuesday in October 1886; if left in after the first Tuesday in October 1886 a further subscription of 20 gs.; if left in after the first Tuesday in March 1887, a further subscription of 30 gs.; and if after the first Tuesday in January 1888 a further subscription of 50 gs. Thirty-three horses were so left in, but of the number of starters no information has reached us. No day had been fixed for the race, but it appears to have followed on Friday after the National Breeders Produce Stakes.

Orbit the winner is, as will be remembered, a ch. c. by Bend Or—Fair Alice. This year he only ran third in the 2,000 gs., but last year he won three races—(1) the Kempton Park Champion Nursery Handicap; (2) The Criterion Nursery Handicap of New Market, Houghton; and (3) The Doveridge Stakes at the Derby November meeting.

Ossery, the Duke of Westminster's property, has been a favourite throughout the present season. He is the half-brother of the winner, his sire being Bend Or, and his dam Lily Agnes. His only performance last year was in winning the Criterion Stakes at New Market, Houghton.

Martley, Mr. F. Douglas's property, is a chestnut colt by Doncaster—Lady Margarette. He was a place taker on five occasions last year; but has never been a winner, unless possibly in some of the minor races during the present season, the results of which have not yet reached India.

A BRILLIANT FEAT OF ARMS.

A HOME paper says:—General preparations for war are being made on a most gigantic scale by all the powers most clamerous for peace, and England has to bear the reproach of the nations who envy her the privilege she has enjoyed so long of making war, in every quarter of the globe, always in silence and abstention of all vain boasting of her determination to keep peace. In her case, however, this silence has been denominated treachery—and underhanded preparation for war not against Europe only but against the whole Universe in general. The Baron de Rayniere's book has awakened in the French mind a far greater impression of the power of Great Britain than any that could be aroused by the scare of her military weakness. From the moment when the traveller gets eastwards of Constantinople he is impressed by an extraordinary feeling of humiliation at his own littleness if he be French, and at his own vain boasting if he be German, at his own insignificance if he be Italian. After the first day's journey eastward of the city of the Sultan everything is ruled by English will and faculty of domination. Every city is forced to bend to English rule, and even the deserts and the plains are beginning to be stirred into life by the iron hand which holds the sceptre of civilization in its grasp, and suffers no idle despotism, no inert oppression to exist beneath its sway. It was Guizot who first discovered the policy of England in the East to be crafty and hypocritical. "Be not deceived," said he. "While we are boasting and clamouring concerning our influence in the East, England has more trouble by far to conceal the immense power that Lord Palmerston procured for her by his sharp action in the case of Mehemet Ali." And sure enough, gradually and silently has that power advanced until it has absorbed every other, and no European Government even dreams of opposition to its progress. From the capture of Delhi and the establishment of English rule to the recent taking by Colonel Sartorius of the city of Mone in the Shan States with the seizure of the rebel Tswabwa in his palace at that place, all is done quietly, almost in secret as it were, and the extent of the English possessions increases on the map almost hour by hour without the least sound of trumpet or beat of drum being heard save by those whom the affair concerns. Had the brilliant feat of arms achieved by Colonel Sartorius taken place in Algeria the French papers would have filled their columns to overflowing with the glory of the victory and the honour and prestige of the nation. With us the affair passes almost as a matter of course, and yet Colonel Sartorius before daybreak in the midst of a heavy rainstorm, with Lieutenant Fowler, seven soldiers and Mr. Seete, the Assistant Commissioner, galloped up to Mone and got round the town before sunrise on the side opposite to that on which the column was advancing. The surprise was complete. They rushed into the palace enclosure, cut down the guard, and captured the Tawabwa before the garrison could be aroused. "Mone is now held by our troops," and that is the only observation, dry and unembellished, made in the military report; and the account of the deed will make but small impression on the public mind, or be read only with satisfaction as proof of the unflinching manner in which every Englishman, in every quarter of the globe, consents to do his duty. We shall have no ribbons, or bonnets, or *parasols a la Mone*, no *pates* Sartorius, no Beloochi waltzes, as would be the case in Paris, where the whole world of fashion went mad, after the defence of Mazagran. We were saturated with Mazagran trifles a whole season—eating, drinking, wearing everything *a la Mazagran*—the memory of the achievement being preserved to this day in a drink dear to students and grisettes, sold at "5 sous the tumbler with ice, and 4 sous plain." And not alone does the physical power of England in the East excite the envy and jealousy of the Continent, but her moral influence is acknowledged to be of even yet more importance. Society in India is undergoing such rapid change that the spread of Mahomedanism among the upper classes of the natives is beginning to diminish. The admission of native ladies with their husbands, and without their veils, to the soirees of Government House at Calcutta, the presence of a "child widow" of lofty rank in the salons of the officials, the holding of a bazaar at which Hindu ladies, in native costumes, presided at many of the stalls, serve as example of the gradual breaking down of caste prejudice and the amalgamation of the classes—astounding to the narrow minds of chance travellers, but perfectly comprehensible to those who have studied the serious steadfastness of purpose, the energy and force of the English character.

CAVEAT EMPTOR?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your Bombay lawyers oblige me by answering the following?:—

A. and B. belong to foreign territory. They both steal two sheep in foreign territory, and bring them into British territory for the purpose of selling them. C., who lives in British territory, goes in company of other men to buy these sheep. A. and B. ask a high price, say Rs. 8, for both, the result is they all come away without buying. C. afterwards goes alone, and offers Rs. 4 for both. A. and B. accept his offer, but C. neither pays the price, nor does he take them away from A. and B. Afterwards A. and B. are arrested, with the sheep, by the police, and are taken before the Police officer. A. and B. state before him that the sheep do not belong to them, they having sold them to C. for Rs. 4. C. is called by the Police officer and questioned about it. C. admits having offered to buy the sheep for Rs. 4, but C. says, "I did not take them, nor did I pay them the price agreed upon." A week after this C. is charged before a European first class magistrate (a military man), under section 411, Indian Penal Code, namely of "dishonestly receiving stolen property," and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months. A. and B., who are in police custody on a charge of theft, are examined as witnesses in the case against C., and on their evidence C. is convicted. Shortly after C.'s conviction A. and B. are discharged by the (native) magistrate. Is the conviction of C. legal?—Yours, &c.,

July 27. A SUCKING BARRISTER.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

NOTES FROM AMRAOTI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JULY 27.

MR. G. K. WATTS, the Assistant Secretary to the Resident in the Public Works Department, has arrived here from Bolarum to inspect and report upon the recent breach at the Wadali Tank. The bund has been sufficiently repaired to permit of the water-supply to the Civil-Station being renewed. Mr. Watts will probably prolong his stay till the repairs have been completed.

The weather has cleared up a little, to the joy of all. There are very strong rumours afloat here that Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner of Elichpur and at present Acting Judicial Commissioner of the Province, has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Ajmere in room of Colonel G. H. Trevor, the permanent incumbent, who proceeds to Cashmere to relieve Mr. Plowden. Should this rumour prove true, Colonel R. Bullock, the popular Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti, will succeed Colonel Mackenzie in the Judicial Commissionership, and an Assistant Commissioner will be placed in charge of the Amraoti District.

Owing to the departure of Colonel C. J. Lane, the Inspector-General of Police, on three months' privilege leave, there has been a great shuffling of cards in the Police Department, Assistant Superintendents being placed in charge of Districts for want of seniors. Amraoti, the most important District in the Province, has been placed in charge of Mr. Richard McGill, a young officer, who has lately joined the department.

Miss Anna Williams, a student sent to the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur by the Berar Branch of the Lady Dufferin's Fund, to qualify in midwifery, has succeeded in winning his Excellency the Viceroy's Silver Medal at the recent examination. She will be attached to the Station Hospital here, where she will supply a long felt want. The other districts will be supplied on the other candidates passing.

The Nagpur Cricket Club has challenged the Berar team to a match which will most probably be played at Nagpur some time next month. The contest will be divested of interest this year owing to the very weak team the Beraris are able to bring together, the best players having left the Province.

CHANGED VIEWS ABOUT UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary, which only the other day expressed an artificial indignation at some imaginary delinquency of yours, has found it necessary, when arguments are lacking, to resort not only to a curious way of using what even "raw and inattentive" college students would know as the *argumentum ad hominem*, but also to the ugly habit of misconstruing the motives of honest and sincere public men. While discussing the proposed changes in the law curriculum, the paper in question remarks that there is a large number of people in the world who try to lower the standard of University examinations because they have sons endowed with every other talent but the useful one of passing examinations. If the phrase have any meaning at all it is personal, offensive, and unworthy. It is rather strange that this paper should now seek to disparage the efforts of men whose honesty of purpose is beyond question. Why the *Times of India*, which could scarcely find condemnation strong enough for the law examiners only a few years ago, should have turned its coat in the interval cannot be comprehended. There is one little inconsistency in this particular reference which seem to have escaped the writer. If, as he admits, talented young men fail to pass the examinations, does not this show that the system of conducting University examinations is faulty? However, in order to show that there was a time when your contemporary had sounder views on these matters, let me quote from a most excellent article on this very subject which appeared in his columns not so many years ago:—"Only three candidates, we are told, out of twenty-eight have been passed. If this is really the proportion, there must be something radically wrong either in the way the lads are taught, or in the way they are examined. It is at all events absurd that a prohibitive standard should be fixed for a simple pass examination, and that eight-ninths of the candidates should be sent back to their studies. A well-known Bombay barrister informs us that the contract paper by which most of the men were tripped up was simply ludicrous in its difficulty, and would have floored the majority of practising barristers. Higher education in this country will become a farce altogether if the examiners are permitted to convert every public examination into an opportunity for a private display of their own prodigious attainments. Taken as a whole, the late University examinations seem to have been signally successful in disgusting the students with the pursuit of learning, and to have done quite as much as was possible in three or four weeks to counteract the good influences of the last three or four years. The examination fees have, we believe, been lowered for the first time, and it is rumoured that the examiners have taken their revenge out of the candidates."

The weather-cock has turned since then. I will not pretend to say why.

July 28. PUBLICUS.

THE BOMBAY LAW CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recommendations made by Mr. Sethna and other Professors of the Law School have, partially at least, as your leader in Wednesday's issue shows, met with your approval. I beg humbly to urge however that the proposals of the Perry Professor are unnecessary on practical grounds. The ultimate aims of Bachelors of Law are—(1) Practice in Law Courts, or (2) Government service. Both these aims are also gained by the High Court Pleader's examination, wherein there are neither previous lectures delivered nor law classes attended. And the latter examination, in spite of the absence of lectures, does not turn out an inferior set of lawyers or sub-judges; and the reason is obvious. Persons desirous of entering the legal profession are generally adults and well-educated men. They are fully cognizant of the *pros* and *cons* of the line wherein they will seek their future, and of the road whereby sure success may be attained. They require, owing to their education and maturity, little instruction from the Professors. And if they do want some explanations, a private interview with a lawyer or a sub-judge of experience would be more likely to furnish such than a professional lecture in a class of

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, with the English mails of the 13th July, arrived in harbour at 2 p.m., yesterday. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Allum	Mr Prisk
Capt Fenton	Mr Edwards
Miss Galloway	Mr Morrison
Mr Goodfellow	Master Dease
Mr and Mrs Acklam	Mr Mathews
Mrs Street	Major Corbett
Dr Hall	Lieut-Col Harrison
Dr Saunders	Mr McLaughlin

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Clerk	Mr Ross
Mr Buckerley	Lieut Peters
Mr Beaman	Sir A Collins
Mr Malowaring	Mr Benson
Mr Bower	Rev J F Scofell
Dr Hudson	Col T Stewart
Mr Gage	Mrs Malowaring
Capt Muir	Mr Jackson
Col Thomas	Mr Forbes
Mr Stevens	Mr Oakley

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7TH TO 13TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

AT Windsor Castle, on Monday, the Queen conferred knighthood upon several gentlemen, including Mr. Charles Halle and Dr. Stainer.

Princess Beatrice, on Monday, accompanied by her husband, Prince Henry of Battenberg, laid the first stone of some jubilee almshouses at Greenwich. On Wednesday the Princess opened a bazaar at Spitalfields in aid of a working men's and women's club.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

A Cabinet Council was also held yesterday, at which all the Ministers were present except the Duke of Rutland.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Harrowby called attention to the dangers threatening British commerce in Eastern Central Africa, and Lord Salisbury, in reply, said the Government would use all political and moral means to further British interests and to suppress the slave trade, but would not be a party to an armed expedition. On Monday, the report of the Committee on the Intervention of Peers in Elections was adopted after a brief discussion. Lord Brassy made some remarks on the administration of theNavy, and Lord Elphinstone said that the Admiralty were now building double the number of ships building by any other Power. On Tuesday the Life Peers Bill was read a second time. Last night the Duke of Argyll, in an animated speech, moved that the Government in their efforts to protect personal freedom in Ireland, deserved the support of Parliament, and no peer rising to controvert the motion, it was carried *nemine contradicente*.

At the early sitting of the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Parnell made a personal explanation respecting the letters read in the libel action against *The Times*, and declared that those letters which were attributed to him were forgeries. Mr. J. M' Carthy also explained the circumstances connected with his payment of the £100 cheque to Byrne. The House went into Committee on the Local Government Bill. At the evening sitting Mr. Fenwick moved a resolution in favour of payment of members, but, after a long debate, the resolution was negatived by 192 to 135. On Monday, Mr. W. H. Smith, replying to Sir W. Lawson and Mr. Parnell, said the Government were not prepared to propose a Select Committee to inquire into the grave charges made against the latter member. Mr. Parnell then gave notice that he would himself move for a Select Committee. The house then went into Committee on the Local Government Bill. On Tuesday, Mr. W. H. Smith announced that certain measures could not be proceeded with, and that if the House rose in August it would reassemble about the beginning of November. Last night, in answer to Mr. Parnell, Mr. W. H. Smith said the Government could not assent to a Select Committee to inquire into the truth of the accusations of *The Times*, but they would be willing to pass a Bill to empower a Commission, composed mainly of Judges, to inquire into the subject. The Committee on the Local Government Bill was then resumed, and an amendment to place the metropolitan police under the control of the county council was negatived by 220 to 150.

Mr. Leamy, Nationalist, was returned on Friday, without opposition, as M.P. for South Sligo.

Lord Hartington, M.P., presided on Saturday at a conference on the subject of technical education, and spoke in approval of such a system.

The Bishops attending the Lambeth Conference were received at a breakfast on Wednesday by the Council of the Church of England Temperance Society, and the subject of the trade in intoxicating liquors in uncivilized countries was discussed.

The deaths are announced of Sir W. W. Cairns, half-brother of the late Earl Cairns, and formerly Governor of South Australia, of Sir J. Hardy, brother of Viscount Cranbrook, and formerly M.P., for South Warwickshire, and of Sir C. Jephson-Norreys, formerly M.P. for Mallow.

The Cricket match at Lord's between Gentlemen and players ended on Tuesday in the victory of the former by five runs, the last four players being all bowled without making a run. The Australians beat Derbyshire by an innings and 79 runs. The match between Yorkshire and Warwickshire was drawn.

George Frederick Ellis was convicted at Bury St. Edmunds of feloniously pretending to be in holy orders and solemnizing matrimony, he having been appointed rector of Wetheringsett on the faith of forged certificates, and he was sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

A crowed assembled on Saturday afternoon in Trafalgar square, and attempts at speech-making were made, but were prevented by the police Some arrests were made, but the persons were released on bail given by Mr. Cox M.P., and others.

A demonstration was made on Sunday in Hyde Park against the Sunday Closing Bill, and resolutions were passed denouncing that measure as an infringement of public liberty.

A party of Orangemen, about 120 in number, proceeding on Sunday to a service in St. Mark's Church Manchester, was attacked by a Roman Catholic mob with hatchets and pokers. Several men were severely injured. The police have arrested many of the aggressors.

A man at Dunston, near Gateshead, deliberately shot two policemen, and then committed suicide by placing himself on the rails before an approaching train. One of the policemen is not expected to recover.

OBITUARY.—Major-General J. Shekleton, R. (Bo.) Art. Ret.; W. H. Arbuthnot, Esq., late M.C.S.; Colonel H. Inglis, Mad. Ret.; Sir W. W. Cairns, K.C.M.G.; Sir C. D. Jephson-Norreys, Bart.; Sir J. Hardy; General J. F. Pennycuick, C.B., R.A.; Major-General R. Bennett; Major A. Crombie; Count R. Metaxa; Colonel R. B. Levett; Captain C. E. S. Hemery; Captain W. H. S. MacVitie; Captain W. S. Purkis; Lieutenant E. H. Bennett; Admiral G. Goldsmith, C.B.; Admiral W. Hargood; Dr. H. J. Domville, C.B.; Archdeacon W. J. Phillpotts; Rev G. R. Gleig; Lady Dyke.

It is officially announced that the German Emperor will arrive at Kiel to-morrow, and there embark for St. Petersburg.

Most of the Berlin and Vienna newspapers agree in regarding the Emperor's visit to the Czar as an evidence of personal friendship, which will not in any degree weaken the alliance with Austria and Italy.

Prince Bismarck presided on Saturday at a Cabinet meeting in Berlin, and will leave shortly for Friedrichsruh.

The differences between the King and Queen of Servia attract much attention in Eastern Europe. Queen Nathalie, who is at Wiesbaden, positively refuses to receive the agents of King Milan and to deliver up the young Prince. The Vienna papers maintain King Milan's action, while the Russian journals advocate the Queen's cause.

In the French Senate, on Monday, the Army Bill, fixing three years as the period of military service, was passed, despite the earnest opposition of Marshal Canrobert.

In the French Chamber, on Tuesday, the report of the Committee on the defence of the ports of Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon was presented, and the Bill was placed on the orders of the day for to-day.

In the French Chamber yesterday, General Boulanger presented a resolution in favour of an early dissolution so that the opinion of the nation might be taken as to the existing Constitution. The motion, however, was rejected, and the General then announced his resignation of his seat as a Deputy.

A manifesto, addressed to the Mayors of France, has been issued by the Comte de Paris, and was forwarded on Friday before the Paris police were aware of it. A search was made on Saturday morning at the offices of the printer, and only a few hundred surplus copies were found.

The Education Committee of the United States Senate has proposed an amendment to the Constitution for bidding the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic liquors throughout the Republic.

A telegram from Batavia states that a revolt has broken out in the province of Bantam, and many Europeans had been killed. Troops have been sent against the insurgents.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR C. GOUGH, commanding the Oudh Division proceeds home on sixty days' leave.

COLONEL MACNAGHTEN, 13th Bengal Lancers, is invalided home for a year; and Colonel Broome, 18th Bengal Lancers, goes home for six months.

MAJOR SAWYER, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, officiates as Deputy Quartermaster-General, *vice* Colonel Bell, vacated.

CAPTAIN W. F. PERCY, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, has been granted privilege leave to Australia from 16th August to 15th October, 1888.

CAPTAIN HEATHCOTE, R. E., on vacating his appointment as officiating Inspector of Army Signalling, Bengal, will be posted to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

CAPTAIN WEDDERBURN, 2nd Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command of the 38th Bengal Infantry.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS COOKE and Hurle, Somersetshire Light Infantry and Vaughan, Norfolk Regiment, have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant.

CAPTAIN MEREDITH, Paymaster, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, is transferred in the same capacity to the 1st Royal Fusiliers.

LIEUTENANTS WATSON and Lamb, 7-1 Northern Division, R. A., are transferred to No. 3 Mountain Battery, Frontier Force.

LIEUTENANT A. W. DEWILTON, 19th Bengal Lancers, is posted to the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

LIEUTENANTS G. ROBERTSON, H. Waldron, and T. Jermyn, Staff Corps, have passed the examination in Punjabi.

CAPTAIN GOLIGHTLY, King's Rifle Corps, has been granted an extension of leave till the 28th September next. Captain Cotton, Liverpool Regiment, is posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment, and Captains Hyslop, Leicestershire Regiment, and Rea, Scottish Borderers, to the 2nd Battalion.

THE Government of India have allowed the Depot of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, which is attached to its linked battalion, the 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry, at Shillong, to remain there under the charge of an officer of the 43rd until circumstances permit of the women and children joining regimental head-quarters at Mainpur or Kohima.

THE warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Commissariat Department have been placed on the same footing as those of the Ordnance Department as regards the admission of charges for conveyance hire when proceeding on duty to and from different parts of the same station.

IT has been decided that without the special orders of the Government of India, no officer of Government who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowances may take service under any other employer in India, and no officer whose services have been lent to any other employer in India can take leave or obtain leave allowances from the Government of India unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave.

IT has been decided to increase thenumber of students in the native military survey class of the Thomason College, Rurki, from 15 to 26, special attention being paid by commanding officers to the careful selection of men likely to make good surveyors. Native officers are to be encouraged to avail themselves of the opportunity of undergoing a course of instruction in survey and reconnaissance duties at the College.

THE undermentioned passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on 2nd July, 1888 :—Captain F. W. Kitchener, 2nd West Yorkshire; Lieutenant C. E. H. Erskine, 36th Sikhs; Major H. T. P. Evans, 1st East Lancaster; Captain F. J. Gavin, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment; Captain W. F. Percy, 2nd Norfolk; Lieutenant R. O. Kellett, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenant G. B. H. Rice, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; School Mistress M. McArdle, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; Veterinary-Surgeon R. W. Burke; Major A. G. Impey, 2nd Royal Sussex; Lieutenant E. H. Montresol, 2nd Royal Sussex; F. H. S. Giles, R. A.; Lieutenant H. D. Tuson, 1st Border; Lieutenant W. S. Browne, 6th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant A. W. de Wilton, 19th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant H. R. S. Maitland, Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant J. H. Oswald, 4th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant E. R. Morton, 30th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant G. J. Fitz M. Soady, 19th Punjab Infantry; Volunteer S. D. A. McCarthy, 1st Punjab Volunteer, R. C.; Lieutenant L. D. Blackburn, 2nd Scottish Rifles; and Lieutenant D. Herbert, 13th Bengal Lancers.

COLONEL C. HUNTER, R. A., Ordnance Department on leave in England, is about to retire from the Service

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR J. JAMASJEE, in his Hongkong Cotton circular of the 6th July, says :—

On closing last report, apprehensions were entertained of a further decline in rates owing to the anxiety of large im porters to realize; when favourable advices from some of the consuming districts rallied the market and prices continue generally unchanged, and in certain chops a small advance of from 25 to 50 cents per bale has been established in consequence of their scarcity. Telegraphic advices of a strong market in India, coupled with a good demand for Nos. 16s. and 20s. for the China and Japan market at advancing rates, have had the effect of checking the impatience of large holders to quit stock, and the market closes generally steady with a good business done at or about last quotations, and in the case of a few favorite suitable chops an improvement of about 25 to 50 cents per bale may be quoted. No. 12s. generally have been in moderate demand, and quotations show little or no change. In suitable favorite superior chops of No. 10s. and advance of from 25 to 50 cents per bale may be noticed, while other tickets remain steady as last advised, and the market closes firm, and a good business is reported. No. 6s. and 8s. continue in pretty much the same position as last advised, viz., moderate demand at steady rates. No change to report in Nos. 14s. 18s., 22s. and 24s. During the fortnight arrival 7,448 bales, sales 8,074 bales, shipment to Coast Ports and Japan 275 bales, and unsold stock 8,330 bales. Direct shipment for Shanghai 1,964 bales and Japan 1,963 bales. Latest advices from the East Coast and Japan show no improvement in rates, but Shanghai advice reports a substantial decline in values owing to the hasty action of strong importers to realize, and this cheapness in rates has had the effect of inducing large orders there from almost all the northern Ports and from Japan.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, 27th July, 1888.

THE C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bo. Lancers.—Surgn. R. W. S. Lyons to the medical charge, vice Surgn. A. W. F. Street transferred to Civil employ.

2nd Bo. Infy.—Surgn. A. Milne, in medical charge, 27th Bo. Infy., to the medical charge, vice Surgn. C. G. W. Lowdell, transferred to 1st Regt. C. I. Horse.

4th Bo. Infy.—Surgn. J. P. Barrey, Offig in medical charge, 17th Bo. Infy., to the medical charge, vice Surgn. C. Monks, transferred to Civil employ.

27th Bo. Infy.—Surgn. S. T. Avetoom, Offig in medical charge, 5th Bo. Cav., to the medical charge, vice Surgn. A. Milne, transferred to 2nd Bo. Infy.

30th Bo. Infy.—Surgn-Major J. Lucas, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgn. H. D. Magani, on leave, or until further orders.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 344 of the 18th instant, Col. J. S. D. Bolton, S.C., is placed on general duty, Poona, on being relieved of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate at that station.

Surgn. J. L. T. Jones, I.M.S. on General duty, Sind Dist., is transferred to General duty, Bombay Dist.

It is notified for information that the *London Gazettes* of the 29th June and 3rd July, 1888 were received at Bombay Army Head-quarters on the 24th July 1888.

The undermentioned officers and Medl. Warrant officers have leave of absence :—

S. W. Borderers.—Lieut. B. P. S. Rooke, (Offig Sqdn Officer, 5th Bo. Cav.) to Bombay, from 1st August to 30th November, 1888, to study the language.

2nd E. Y. Regt.—Lieut. J. R. F. Sladen, to England, for 6 months, on private affairs.

(This cancels the ninety days privilege leave granted to Lieut. Sladen in Aden Brigade Orders of the 19th May 1888.)

K. O. York L. I.—Lieut. H. N. Roome, (Offig Sqdn Officer, 7th Bo. Cav) to Bombay, from 1st Aug. to 30th Nov. 1888, to study the language.

1st R. Fus.—Lieut. C. FitzClarence, to remain in England in extension from 15th July to 5th Sept. 1888.

S. M. R. Vol. R. Corps.—Capt. J. S. Swallow, to England, for two years, on private affairs.

Bo. Vol. R. Corps.—Lieut. D. J. Sharp, to England, from 15th Aug. 1888 to 14th Feb. 1889, on private affairs.

Sub. Medl. Dept.—1st Grade Apothecary G. Mc Mullen in India, for 6 months, from 1st July 1888, or date of departure, on private affairs, under the rules of 1875.

THE SALT DUTY.

THE owners of Salt works in Pen have addressed the following petition relative to the new Salt duty to H. E. the Governor of Bombay :—

Bill No. 2 of 1888 to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and the salt revenue throughout the Presidency of Bombay, having been introduced into your Excellency's Council, your petitioners beg respectfully to submit to your Honourable Council their objections to some of the provisions of the bill, which would press upon your petitioners with undue severity.

Before entering into the details of the bill, your petitioners may be permitted to say, generally, that the provisions of the present Salt Act, relating to the internal management of the Salt works by the owners or their lessees, have enabled the Salt Department to interfere with the freedom of your petitioners, so far, as to cause a great deal of friction between them and the officials of the Salt Department, to the great annoyance and injury of your petitioners, and without any compensating advantage resulting from it, to the public revenue. Your petitioners therefore, gladly take advantage of the opportunity afforded them, by the introduction of the Bill in question, to lay their grievances before your Honourable Council, in the earnest hope that they will, as usual, receive due consideration.

As a typical instance of the excessive interference in the internal management of salt works, your petitioners may say that they are not allowed to make any additions or alterations in the salt pans without express permission from the salt authorities. The application has in the first instance to be made to the Sajedar (Revenue officer in charge of one or more works). He sends it on to the Sarkarkun, the Assistant Collector, the Collector and the Commissioner in succession, until the permission is finally granted or refused. Your Excellency can easily imagine the waste of time, trouble and money, such a course must entail, and that too in a matter which may with safety be left to your petitioners. It is their interest to keep their works in a proper state of repairs, as the yield of salt is directly in proportion to the care with which the pans and embankments are kept in repairs. Such matters, your petitioners trust, will, in future be left to them, without the necessity of any permission from the authorities.

Section 22nd of the Bill introduces a new provision, of the consequence of which your petitioners have great misgivings. To require licensees to construct such store-houses as required by the salt authorities and to maintain them, would be to put on them an additional expenditure, out of proportion to the income which they derive; even in these days of high prices. More over the current rate of salt in our taluka is even less than what it is in other talukas, because there is no no railway communication here. Moreover, such store-houses are, in your petitioners' humble opinion, unnecessary. The present mode of storing salt by means of heaping it up in a certain place on the works, and further securing it in the rains by means of thatching, has answered well for all practical purposes. No extensive theft of salt can take place without the active assistance of the Salt Revenue officers on the spot, and against such a contingency, no warehousing of salt can be of any avail. And against small thefts, such warehousing, it is submitted, would be equally useless, as under the strictest system, some small quantity of salt must always remain in the open. as it is, in the nature of the manufacture, impossible to shut up every grain of salt in a warehouse, as soon as it is manufactured. Salt must be collected in small heaps, and allowed to dry for some time and then brought together in heaps. Besides, in order to keep salt dry, it is necessary to keep it in an open place. If it be shut up in a warehouse, it begins to melt and becomes unmarkable. So that, in any view of the case, the proposed system would be useless and injurious, and would only add to the already heavy cost of salt, without any benefit to the Revenue, and would subject your petitioners to a good deal of expense and trouble.

Section 23 clause 1 provides heavy penalty, *viz* the suppression of a salt-work, for any offence against the salt laws, committed by the Licensee's Agent. Now, although your petitioners feel that it is their duty to see that the Agents are respectable men, yet they submit that it is contrary to principle to punish one man, for the offence of another which he has not abetted, and of which he had no knowledge whatever. The Agents of Licensees are either their own karkuns and servants, or their lessees to whom in many case the works are let out for a term of years. It is impossible for the licensees to exercise any adequate control over the latter, and it is therefore unjust to hold the licensees responsible for their acts. Your petitioners submit that the punishment of the offender, and those who are parties or privies to the offence, would, for all practical purposes, prevent malpractice, and safeguard the Revenue, and that it is not necessary for the purpose to punish men who are innocent, simply because they could not prevent the commission of offences. Besides, the wording of the said clause is rather vague, and is equally compatible with the punishment following on a conviction in a court of justice, or on a departmental inquiry showing the guilt of the agent. In the latter case the power given to the Salt Revenue authorities would be too great to be entrusted to any but properly constituted judicial authority.

The second clause of sec. 23, render the licensee punishable for an offence committed by any of his servants. The objections to the first clause apply with equal force to this clause also. Ordinarily, a master may be expected to exercise some control over the actions of his servants. But in the peculiar nature of the business of salt making, such a thing is not possible. A large number of labourers have to be employed for a long time. Some of them are day labourers, others paid by the month, or by the job. These men have to be employed sometimes night and day. And if any of them commits an offence, a theft for instance, of a small quantity of salt while returning home at night, your petitioners submit that it would be unreasonable to punish the license who employs him. He cannot exercise any control over his servants in such matters, and it is next to impossible for him to show that he took all reasonable precautions to prevent the commission of the offence. Here, as in the case of the lessees of licensees, the punishment of the actual offender, and of those who abet the offence, or knowingly connive at it, would, it is submitted, be quite sufficient to prevent malpractices.

Section 24 empowers the Governor in Council, to take measures, if necessary, under Act 10 of 1870 for the purpose of closing any private salt work at the instance of Salt Revenue officers, to the great hardship and disadvantage of the owners or proprietors. Your petitioners submit that this provision will operate very injuriously to the interest of the salt-manufacturing industry, and that thereby they shall have no encouragement to their industry, It would then serve as a weapon in the hands of the officers of the Salt Department. Your petitioners therefore submit that it should not be introduced in the Act.

Section 31 empowers the Commissioner to require licensees of private salt-works to certify the correctness of the weighment and the scales, on the back of a permit. It is the Revenue officers who have control over all weights and scales, and who superintend the weighment and test the weights and scales. Under these circumstances it would not be just to hold your petitioners responsible for the correctness of such weighment and scales.

Section 57 clause (*e*) empowers the Governor in Council to make rules regulating the routes by which manufacturers of salt and other persons shall approach, enter orleave any salt works, and the hours during which any person may remain within the limits of any salt work, &c. As to the first part of this provision, your petitioners beg to point out that, in many cases, the roads to villages either pass through, or close by, many salt works, and that it would be a great inconvenience to the public generally to make any rules by which their immemorial right to pass over these roads, at all hours, may be interfered with. As regards your petitioners and their agents and servants employed in the manufacture of salt, any restriction on their liberty would be very prejudicial to their interests. They have in the course of their business occasions to visit their salt-works, at all hours of the day and night. It is notorious that in this business tides have to be watched, and water taken in, or let out, at the proper moment which cannot at all be anticipated for the purposes of making rules about it; nor can a sudden emergency, such as breaches in embankments, caused by rains or spring tides, be noticed or provided against, or remedied in time, if hard and fast rules, as contemplated in the section, were made. For these reasons your petitioners submit that any rules which restrict your petitioners liberty to visit their salt-works, would seriously interfere with their business, and be highly prejudicial to the interests, and that their enforcement would bring about an inevitable friction between your petitioners and the subordinate officers of the Salt Department, leading to zulum and corruption.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency's Council will be graciously pleased to consider this memorial, and to afford to them such relief as to the Council may seem meet and proper.

" ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. A chemists and druggists.

" BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

WHEAT PROSPECTS, 1888.

THE accounts recently issued by the Department of Finance and Commerce relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the two months 1st April to 31st May 1888, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1886 and 1887 contain statistics of the wheat exports for these periods which, to a great extent, corroborate the particulars given in the final general memorandum on the wheat crop of the season of 1887-88, published by the Revenue and Agricultural Department, so far as they concern the condition of the past season's crop and the prospects of the current year's trade. According to the Trade Accounts the consignments from each province during April and May were as follows :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.
	cwt.	*cwt.*	*cwt.*
Bengal	1,149,000	963,000	626,000
Bombay	3,896,000	3,507,000	3,691,000
Sind	406,000	30,000	110,000
Other Provinces	5,000	...	...
Total	5,456,000	4,500,000	4,427,000

Sind shows a considerable increase on the figures of the preceding year, though the despatches are much below those of 1886 : the shipments consist mostly of the produce of the Punjab, where the season was on the whole favourable. In Bengal there has been a falling-off, the exports for 1888 being 35 per cent below those of 1887, which again were 16 per cent below those of 1886 : this province is chiefly dependent for its supplies upon Behar and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there was a contraction of the area under wheat owing to continuous, heavy and inopportune rainfall. For Bombay the exports are 5 per cent above the figures for 1887, though below those of 1886 : the despatches thence consist mostly of the produce of the Presidency and of the Central Provinces, in both of which tracts the season was a good one, especially in the latter, where there was a large increase both in the acreage and in the yield : this increase is attributed to " a very favourable fall of rain in October. The good condition of the land at seed-time stimulated sowings; and as the rain ruined a good deal of the previously sown linseed, an unusually large area was available for wheat, with the result that there were only two districts, Raipur and Bilaspur, in which there was no expansion of the wheat area. Damp and cloudy weather unfortunately prevailed in February; and when the crop was harvested, the grains were found light and shrivelled. Notwithstanding this drawback, however the wheat crop is declared to be a very good one, and a large increase in exports is expected." This anticipation has been fulfilled; for the exports from the Central Provinces for the period from 1st October to the end of the first week of duly for the last four years, given below, indicate a large augmentation during 1887-88 :—

1884-5	1885-5	1886-7	1887-8
cwt.	*cwt.*	*cwt.*	*cwt.*
4,907,000	4,302,000	4,975,000	5,445,000

The exports during the current year promise to be the largest on record in these Provinces. That the wheat industry of the Central Provinces is fast developing is evidenced by the statistical facts given further on. Owing to reliable statistics not being, in the case of nearly all districts, forthcoming for the years previous to 1885 as a basis of comparison, Mr. Fuller is not in a position to say how far the extention in recent years of wheat cultivation in these Provinces is due to the expansion of the cultivated area and how far to the substitution of wheat for other crops. The figures for Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad, which possess fairly accurate statistical records, indicate that the expansion in wheat cultivation in these two districts has to very large extent been counterbalanced by an increase in the cultivated area, but that the wheat area has also increased at the expense of the area under linseed and cotton. Mr. Fuller adds, however, that neither linseed nor cotton can be grown in these districts so profitably as in other parts of the Provinces, that the substitution of wheat for them was to be expected and is certainly not to be regretted. As further illustrating the development of the wheat trade of these Provinces, we give below statistics showing the total exports, by rail and river, to external places of the three largest wheat-producing Provinces during the last three years —official years ending 31st March :—

	1885-6	1886-7	1887-8
	cwt.	*cwt.*	*cwt.*
Punjab	11,727,000	2,975,000	908,000
N.-W. P. & Oudh	6,552,000	5,377,000	3,100,000
Central Provinces	4,964,000	5,421,000	5,543,000

It will be seen that while the exports from the Central Provinces have been rising those from the other two Provinces have been falling off.

We have shown that the total exports by sea during April and May were in 1886 5,456,000 cwt., in 1887 4,500,000 cwt and in 1888 4,427,000 cwt. These were distributed as follows :—

	1886	1887	1888
	cwt.	*cwt.*	*cwt.*
United Kingdom	2,057,000	1,970,000	1,602,000
France	942,000	737,000	1,332,000
Belgium	415,000	264,000	607,000
Italy	1,634,000	1,275,000	528,000
Other countries	408,000	254,000	358,000
Total	5,456,000	4,500,000	4,427,000

The supplies to the United Kingdom have been diminishing yearly, so also those to Italy which, in 1888, received 59 per cent less than in 1887, although it is believed that its wheat crop was below the average. It would be interesting to know why Italy has taken so much less this year. We have heard it stated that recently there has been little inquiry from Italy for Indian wheat, and that the grain has not given satisfaction there : this, if true, cannot be the only cause of the great declension in its receipts. France, despite the successive increase in its agricultural duties, seems to be increase its supplies from India, those of this year being somewhat near the figures for the United Kingdom : it is believed that the crop of that country has been damaged by unfavourable weather, Belgium also received a larger quantity in 1888 than in the two preceding years.

The foreign export trade of India does not promise to be active this yaar, and we doubt if the total consignments will much exceed those of last year, *viz.*, 13,538,000 cwt. The demand in the English market for foreign wheat has been rather weak and the prices there are lower than this time last year; and, irrespective of all this, the tendency in India at present is to replenish the stocks which came down to a low level owing to the deficient outturn of food grains in general during the last two or three years. The shipments from Bombay last June were 69,700 cwt., against 103,400 cwt. in 1887 and 83,000 cwt. in 1886. As for the shipments from Calcutta, the total up to the end of last month from the commencement of the year was 50 per cent below the figures of the preceding year.

THE TELLICHERRY BRIBERY CASE.

THE case of bribery against Mr Kunjen Menon, late Sub-Judge of North Malabar, commenced on Monday, the 23rd instant, before Mr. Twigg, Acting Joint Magistrate, Mr. Willie Grant appearing for the accused. The 2nd accused, Kakat Kunhi Paki, charged with abetting Mr. Kunjen Menon, was not represented by Counsel. About 16 witnesses were examined for the prosecution, cross-examination being reserved. On Tuesday, the 24th, the case for the prosecution was closed, and a charge was framed, under Sec. 161 I.P.C., against the 1st accused, and under Sec. 109 and 161 against the 2 accused, triable by the Sessions Court of North Malabar. Mr. Kunjen Menon was admitted to bail in his own recognizance for 10,000Rs., and two sureties for Rs. 10,000 each. The 2nd case, which was originally posted for the 26th, was, by consent of both sides, taken up on Wednesday, the 25th; the case is proceeding. The principal witness in this case is stated to be sick, and has not attended, and it may probably have to be adjourned in consequence. When Mr. Cox's information in the above cases was presented in Court, Mr. Twigg stated that he did not intend to deal with the cases himself, but would commit them to the Sessions Court.—*Madras Times.*

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT CHUDDERGHAUT.

ON the 26th instant, at Secunderabad, the Superintendent of the Residency Bazaars, took up the regular enquiry into this case, as against the Raja, when in addition to the cross-examination of the Rani, the Raja and Dr. Hakim, of the 19th M. I., were also examined. The Raja said that his wife did not throw herself to the ground from the upper storey; that she was unwell on account of which there was just a little bustle which the police have considerably exaggerated; and that she was not *enciente* three months ago as was alleged by the prosecution. He, however, admitted having occasionally corrected her for the purpose, as he said, of training her. Dr. Hakim then was called. He said he examined the Rani, but that there were no wounds in the genital organs, and that he was of opinion that the lady could not have been '*enciente* three months ago. He also said that the lady was still 'intact.' In cross-examination, however, he contradicted himself by admitting that he was not quite positive whether or not she had been *enciente* three months ago. The case was then adjourned to the 30th instant to enable Mr. Inverarity to be present on behalf of the accused. During the trial the Raja was accommodated with a chair, and the lady herself was examined at her temporary residence.—*Deccan Times.*

SIR ASMAN JAH AT ALIGARH.

ON Tuesday last Sir Asman Jah, on his way to Simla, broke his journey at Aligarh for the purpose of inspecting the College. Preparations had been made on an elaborate scale for His Excellency's reception, the road from the station to the College being decorated with flags, and a paved and covered corridor having been erected from the great gateway to the Strachey Hall and thence to the class-rooms and the boarding-house. His Excellency, travelling by special train, arrived at Aligarh shortly after seven o'clock, and was received on the platform by Sir Syed Ahmed; Mr. Kennedy, the Collector; Mr. Beck, the Principal of the College; the members of the College Committee, and several Raises of the district. The Minister was accompanied by a numerous suite, among them being Nawab Intsar Jung Bahadur; Syed Rukanuddin, A.D.C.; Mr. Dosabhai, A.D.C.; Mr. Faridunji; Mr. Furnival; Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E.; Dr. Lawrie Maulvie Syed Ali, B.A.; Nawab Saf Afgan Jung Bahadur; Dr. Etimadul Huq; Mahomed Yaseen; Mahomed Abul Hasan; Ahmed Abdul Aziz; Zahiruddin Khan, and Mushtaq Hosain.

The party drove to Sir Syed's house for refreshments, and at nine o'clock visited the College. Here were assembled the members of the Committee, the Raises of the district, and other gentlemen whose interest in the College had brought them specially to Aligarh for the occasion; among these latter were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahmood, Shamsub Ulema Maulvi Zaka Ullah, Maulvi Fariduddin and Maulvi Altaf Hosain, better known as the poet Hali. After inspecting the various parts of the College the Minister and his suite drove off by the Nawab Faiz Ali Khan Gate to the house of Sir Syed Ahmed. Here the whole party were entertained by Sir Sayed at breakfast, several members of the Committee being invited to meet them. At two o'clock the Minister and his suite were again entertained by Sir Syed at a luncheon-party to which the Collector Mr. Evans, the Judge and other English officials had been invited to meet His Excellency. The whole party left Aligarh for Simla at a quarter past five. Before leaving Sir Asman put into Sir Syed's hands the following letter :—

" ALIGARH, 24th July 1888.

" My dear Sir Syed Ahmed Khan,—Before leaving Aligarh I write a line to tender you my best thanks for the opportunity you have afforded me of visiting with you this morning the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, which has been founded by you.

" I have been very much impressed with all that I have seen of the College during my brief stay here. The building is very substantial, the grounds are very extensive and well laid out, and the boarders are lodged in very comfortable rooms, each lad having a room to himself. I was also very pleased to make the acquaintance of Mr. Beck, the Principal, and of the teaching staff, which, besides the Principal, includes three English University gentlemen; and it afforded me special pleasure and gratification to find that the pupils, both Mahomedans and Hindus, are very well looked after, and, while no pains appear to be spared to impart to them a sound education in English and their own languages, their physical well-being is also attended to by the institution of outdoor sports and pastimes.

" So much have I been impressed by your energetic and noble efforts for the moral and political advancement of the Mahomedans in India, that I have decided to raise by Rs. 250 per mensem the grant-in-aid which His Highness' Government has already made in support of the College. This increase will be granted from the 1st of the current Fasli month. In doing this I feel that I am only continuing the policy of His Highness the Nizam's Government, which has, since the foundation of the College, extended to it all the assistance they could render, pecuniary and otherwise.

" I have also much pleasure in informing you that I personally contribute the sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the building of the Mosque now under construction in the grounds of the College.

" My visit to Aligarh, brief though it has necessarily been, has afforded me great pleasure, and I feel proud to have visited an institution which two Viceroys have already honoured with their visits, and to which the British Government has so kindly extended its generous support and assistance.

" Believe me, yours very sincerly,
" ASMAN JAH."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th July, as compared with the statement of the 17th July, 1888 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 17. Rs. A. P.	July 24. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	51,49,988 15 0	51,49,988 15 0
Treasury Balance	2,71,85,403 9 11	2,85,92,349 2 0
Other Deposits	3,76,15,167 9 9	3,77,44,126 0 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,47,098 3 8	4,74,375 3 5
Sundries	7,28,859 1 2	7,15,428 9 8
Rs.	9,10,26,667 7 6	8,96,81,167 14 1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	97,93,453 8 0	99,11,985 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	61,68,932 0 0	60,67,552 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	83,40,122 1 2	1,02,10,495 6 3
Credits on do.	56,07,957 13 11	55,74,524 5 8
Bills discounted	2,62,75,873 11 6	2,57,36,190 2 8
Balances with other Banks	7,38,916 5 9	7,07,300 7 5
Bullion	653 12 0	562 10 6
Dead Stock	10,98,839 14 3	11,01,285 6 6
Stamps	10,790 10 0	11,543 4 0
Sundries	3 07,781 5 5	3,63,731 6 11
Cash at Head Office	1,41,18,102 5

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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
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FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
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Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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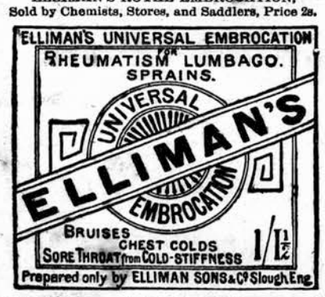

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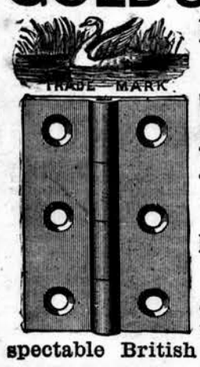

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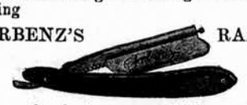
SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S  RAZORS.

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The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."
—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

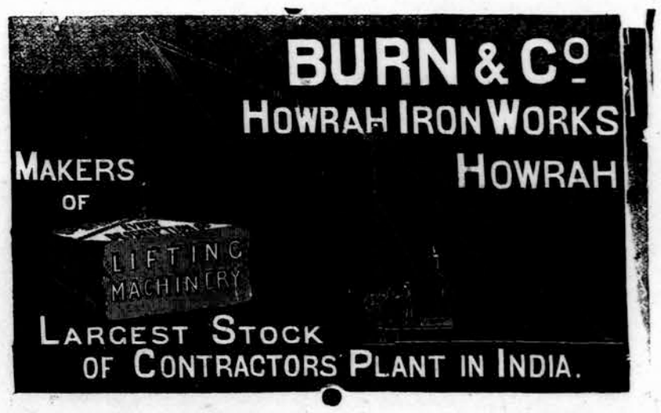
HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

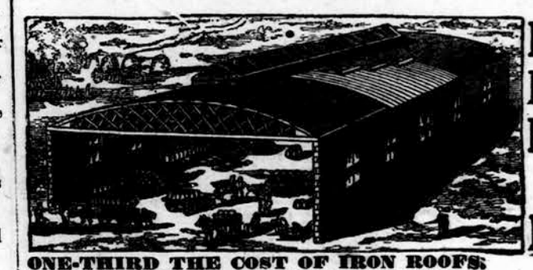
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

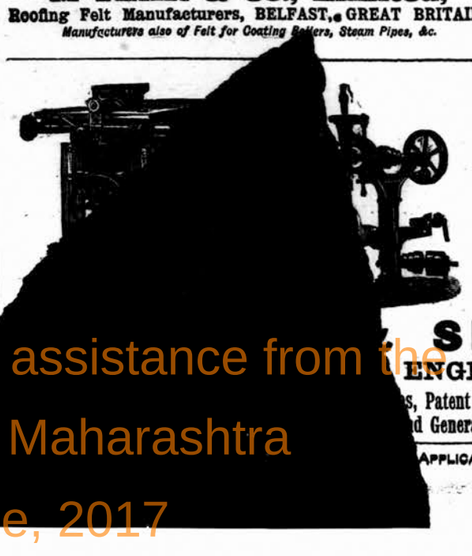




FELT ! FELT ! FELT ! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.



The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

SMITH,
ENGLAND,
s, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved
d General Engineers' Tools.
APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.	1886.	1887.
Income	£1,515,165	£1,514,005
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	£1,870,000	£1,875,000
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The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

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Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

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Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

NOTICES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST PRESCRIBED TO, AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
D^r Moussette's Pills
Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1470 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & C°, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION
Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1469 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & C°, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of D^r CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1468 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & C°, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.
« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*
Paris, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & C°.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

D^r Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
● *Sold by all respectable Chemists*
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
D^r RABUTEAU'S IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4235 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C°, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**
WHOLESALE: COMAR & C^ie
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

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Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.		Rs.
II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16	I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17	„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18	„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
„ Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28	„ Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
„ Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29	„ Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
„ Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30	„ Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever	40
Guarantee One Year.		Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.	

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All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16& 20.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old
C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,
Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India
and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.
THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)
OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.
LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.
Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS will find MACONOCHIE'S "Edinburgh" COFFEE ESSENCES a very useful standby, as a cup or a gallon of excellent Coffee can be made in a minute without trouble or waste. Largely used by Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafes in England and the Colonies. Trade Mark for bottled goods, a "Pyramid"; for tinned goods, "Edinburgh Castle." Thos. Symington & Co., Edinburgh, are also the makers of the celebrated "Edinburgh" Coffee and Milk, &c. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MANUFACTURERS OF EM
AND C

THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.
Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD
Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.
It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD.

THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.
NO MILK REQUIRED.
As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.
It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.
THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.
The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."
Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.
CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—
Lea & Perrins
without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE
OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the
GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.
Repeated analyses have proved that
MAWSON'S
NEW PATENT FILTER
removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.
Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
PETER MÖLLER'S
REGISTERED
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS
CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER

W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.
MANUFACTURER
OF
LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.
As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.
Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.
TLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—
" North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), " January 10, 1882.
" It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
" JOHN WILLIAMS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK BLOOD MIXTURE.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

JOHNSON & COMPY'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY
TREACHER & COMPY
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY & POONA

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ
DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGÉES & WINE
Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.
Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.
PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s
per bottle of wine 3/s.
WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Ph^ien.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
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